"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer, south to southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,485. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅞c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday listened to the third installment of Senator Morgan's speech in favor of ratifying the Hawaiian annexation treaty. In the House the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered, but a Cuban debate delayed action on the bill. A vote will be taken on the bill to-day.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Alarming reports concerning Mr. Gladstone's health which were published in London have been qualified by Mrs. Henry Gladstone and by a bulletin published in London. England and Russia are at odds over the opening of a port north of Port Arthur. Dean Liddell, author of the Greek lexicon and a history of Rome and an English educator, is dead in London. The British steamer Herbert foundered on the County Down coast. Seven of her crew were lost. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, expressed his faith in the British Navy in war, and advised Canada to contribute to its support. Anti-Jewish demonstrations took place in Paris and other cities of France.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Two men were injured and a building was destroyed by an explosion of natural gas at Attica, N. Y., yesterday.

The National Guard Association met yesterday at Albany, when the annual report was read, officers were elected, and a number of resolutions adopted.

The Denver department stores have lost their fight against the newspapers for a cut of 30 per cent. in advertising rates, and have accepted an advance over the rates previously established.

Richard Croker will openly assume the leadership of Tammany Hall when his name is announced as Chairman of the Finance Committee at the meeting of the General Committee to-morrow night.

The Democrats in the House yesterday continued their efforts to secure a vote on the Senate belligerency resolution. The Republicans stood solid against them. Mr. Hitt made an elaborate defense of the Administration's Cuban policy.

Mrs. Eliza Grazalski, eighty years old, expired while trying to dance at her granddaughter's wedding in Chicago on Tuesday, but the festivities continued as though nothing had happened after the body had been removed.

At a special session of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night resolutions were adopted urging the Rev. Dr. John Hall to withdraw his resignation. All the organized societies of the church joined in the appeal, and a petition signed by 970 members of the congregation will be presented to Dr. Hall by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Page 3.

The Board of Education awarded contracts for two schools at a combined cost of $490,375.

Officers were elected last night at the annual meeting of the Broadway Tabernacle. No pastor was called.

Edward Clark, a grain scooper of Buffalo, N. Y., after a quarrel with his common-law wife on Tuesday night, tied her hands and then beat her to death with a shovel.

A delegation of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home of Bath called upon Gov. Black yesterday and urged the necessity for an immediate appropriation to carry on the work of the home.

President Dole of Hawaii left San Francisco last evening for Chicago, where he will become the guest of the United States. The length of his stay in Chicago will depend on his own pleasure.

An appeal has been issued by the Society of Greek Women to the American people, through our Minister at Athens, for assistance to enable the fugitive Thessalians to return to their homes.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly at Albany has adopted a bill providing for the appointment of a committee of citizens by the Governor to investigate the canal improvement scandal.

At a meeting of the State Bar Association yesterday a plan for constitutional changes to relieve the Court of Appeals, which is two years behind in its work, was submitted by the Committee on Law Reform.

The Quigg Primary Election bill was presented in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Senator Pavey and Messrs. Weekes, Laimbeer, and Seligsberg have been in consultation over the various proposals now before the Legislature and may make up a bill from them. Gov. Black, commenting on the bills presented, yesterday expressed the opinion that they were far too wordy, and that what is required is a clear, concise amendment.

Page 4.

The New York Driving Club will soon build a new trotting track to replace the old Fleetwood grounds.

An ambulance from Flower Hospital was cut in two in a collision with a cable car, but no one was injured.

A stockholder of the South and North Alabama Railroad has filed an application for a receiver, ostensibly in the interest of minority stockholders.

A barn belonging to Mrs. Schneider of Hackensack was mysteriously burned by an incendiary yesterday morning after having been guarded all night.

Citizens have built twelve miles of track from Henrietta, Texas, without a cent of capital. They want a bee-line railroad to St. Louis and are trying to interest that city in the movement.

Postmaster Van Cott upon his return from Washington, where he has been in conference with department heads, expressed much hope that he might not be obliged, after all, to reduce the delivery expenses in this city. Many Congressmen unfamiliar with New York's needs have been enlightened.

Page 5.

Edward Duff, a machinist, shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law, and also fired at a boarder, yesterday, in New Haven, Conn.

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé replies to arguments in favor of State ownership of railways adduced in a Populist paper of Kansas.

H. W. Straight escaped from the City Prison in Jersey City by sawing the bars out of a window. His wife gave herself up, admitting that she had taken three saws to him. She says she is satisfied to be locked up so long as he is free.

Mayor Van Wyck at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday sharply criticised the new charter and its framers. He attacked the Grand Concourse plan for the old annexed district, and the item asked for it was dropped from the budget.

Mayor Van Wyck unexpectedly removed the old East River Bridge Commissioners yesterday and appointed in their places new men, who took possession of the office at once. The Mayor said that the old board was too extravagant and too slow. The new men are all Democrats.

At the banquet of the Medico-Legal Society, held at the Hotel Marlborough, "Medical Charity Abuses" and "Medical Expert Testimony" were the principal topics of discussion. Dr. J. H. Brudenshaw related the case of Hetty Green, who accepted charity treatment from a dispensary physician under a false name, but was compelled to pay when her identity was discovered.

Page 7.

Mrs. Swits Condé opened her list of social entertainments for the season yesterday by a large reception at her home, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Elizabeth Sumner Barbour was married to Hutchinson Southgate, son of the late Bishop Southgate, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, in East Eighty-ninth Street, at noon yesterday. The bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Henry Merlin Barbour, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William S. Southgate, Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction.

Page 9.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed nine members each for the School Boards of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Page 10.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways said yesterday that he would have the King's Bridge Road trenches filled up as soon as he received a favorable opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen and would make the Third Avenue Railroad pay for the work.

Page 12.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, convicted of assault, was released under bail, but immediately rearrested on a charge of perjury.

The District Attorney says he has important evidence in the arson cases of two years ago, and that an important arrest will be made soon.

In sentencing a young man to the penitentiary yesterday Recorder Goff took occasion to utter an emphatic criticism on the Elmira Reformatory.

Fire Commissioner Scannell declared, at a department trial, his opposition to the Firemen's Mutual Protective Association, saying it was a political organization, and he would do all in his power to break it up.

Col. W. L. Trenholm was elected President of the North American Trust Company yesterday, and W. S. Johnston was chosen to succeed him as President of the American Surety Company.

Charles J. Peshall, a Jersey City lawyer, said he would not only save the life of the murderer Edward Clifford, but would abolish capital punishment in the State, and also the Court of Chancery.

A. E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, wrote to George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, yesterday, asking him to make application to the board for extensions desired by the elevated company.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers was begun in this city yesterday. Alphonse Fteley of New York was chosen President of the society. This evening Russell Sturges will address the society on the "New Relations Between Engineering and Architecture."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 5.

ENGLAND MAY ACT IN TURKEY.

Mr. Chamberlain Says the European Concert's Impotence Is a Discredit to All the Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, defending the Government policy at Liverpool this evening against the attacks of the Liberals and referring especially to the Armenian and Cretan questions, said:

"The impotence of the European concert is a discredit to all the powers. The position is becoming intolerable and cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. Though there would be great risk in taking the alternative course, it may be our duty—I hope it will not—to reserve our right and independence to take isolated action."

The Standard and The Daily News will comment editorially to-morrow upon Mr. Chamberlain's statement, characterizing it as most important and significant.

MARYLAND'S SENATORSHIP.

Talk of a Coalition for the Purpose of Electing a Baltimore Man to Succeed Gorman.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The State Legislature took the first joint ballot to-day for a United States Senator to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman.

The ballot resulted as follows: McComas, 36; Shaw, 11; Shryock, 2; Milliken, 2; Barber, 6; Urner, 1; Gorman, 46; Findlay, 2; Parran, 6; Lowndes, 1; total, 113. Necessary to choice, 57. Absent, 4.

It being apparent that no result could be reached, the plan to take two ballots was abandoned and the joint convention was adjourned until to-morrow.

A caucus of the Republican majority probably will be held to-morrow night, and an attempt will be made to force the recalcitrants into line. It is said that Postmaster General Gary has requested his six supporters from Southern Maryland who have voted for the last two days for Thomas Parran for Senator to go into caucus. Mr. Parran is in town to-night, and has supplemented the request of Gen. Gary with a personal appeal to his friends.

The "eleven" from Baltimore City will await the result of to-morrow night's caucus, and probably will hold a conference Friday morning. To-night developments indicate that to-morrow's ballot in joint convention for a United States Senator will be a repetition of to-day's vote.

Indications of an attempted coalition between the Baltimore "eleven" and the Democratic members for the purpose of electing a Baltimore City man are growing stronger every hour. Several of Mr. Gorman's lieutenants are in town, and conferences between them and the Democratic members are frequent. If the coalition can be effected and made to succeed, the next Senator from Maryland will be either Major Alexander Shaw or William T. Malster. Speaker Shaefer is quoted as predicting that it will be Shaw, and that the fight will be over by Friday night.

THE FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Seven Ballots but No Nomination by the Democratic Caucus.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Seven ballots for United States Senator were taken by the Democratic caucus of the General Assembly to-night, but no nomination was made, the caucus adjourning until to-morrow night.

The first ballot gave Congressman Benton McMillin 39 votes, Senator Turley 30, and Gov. Taylor 19. During the succeeding six ballots the same number of votes was cast for Gov. Taylor. On the third ballot Senator Turley received 31 votes, but on the other ballots there was no change so far as his vote was concerned.

Mr. McMillin received thirty-nine votes on every ballot, except the third and seventh, when he got thirty-eight. The McMillin vote had been estimated at from thirty-six to forty before the caucus met. The Turley vote was about what was expected. The vote for Taylor was not as large as had been claimed, his friends believing that he would receive from twenty-seven to thirty on the first ballot.

A nomination may be made to-morrow night, but at present it looks as if there would be a deadlock for a day or two at least.

STEAMER ON FIRE AT SEA.

The Stockholm City Reaches Newport News with Damage of $50,000.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 19.—The British steamship Stockholm City, Capt. Richards, from Manchester, England, Dec. 24, arrived here to-night with her cabin bridge and all woodwork amidships burned away, her compass and charts destroyed, and without provisions, except a small supply of potatoes and pork. Fire broke out in the coal bunkers Sunday night. The officers and crew were powerless to cope with the flames and in a short time all the inflammable material adjacent to the bunkers became ignited.

The man at the wheel was forced to desert his post, the wheelhouse was burned, and the steering gear disabled. Every strip of clothing owned by the crew, except what they wore on their backs, was consumed, together with about £400 in money belonging to the Captain and engineer.

The fire was not extinguished until this morning, when the ship was near Cape Henry. When the vessel reached here to-night the crew had fagged out. Their haggard faces, scorched clothing, and singed eyebrows told of a desperate battle with the fire. Furness, Withy & Co. are the agents of the Stockholm City. The vessel was damaged to the extent of at least $50,000. She had no cargo aboard.

Martin Guitars and Mandolins.
Also Globe. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

DR. HALL'S RESIGNATION

A Meeting of His Congregation Adopts Resolutions Urging Him to Withdraw It.

A PETITION WITH 970 NAMES

All the Organized Societies of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Joined in the Appeal—Women Give Way to Emotion.

Representatives of 970 members of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church met in special session in the church last night and adopted resolutions deploring the retirement of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, entreating him to reconsider his determination, and expressing their love for him and their confidence in his ability to continue the work he has directed for the last thirty years.

There is a feeling in the church, not loudly voiced, that, in some way or other, Dr. Hall's action was not entirely voluntary and the meeting was called to show him that a large majority of the congregation desire him to remain with them and to tell him so in language which it would be impossible for him or the Session of the church to mistake. In addition to petitions and resolutions of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the Young Women's Missionary Society, the Young People's Association, the Sunday school, and the other societies of the church, signed by nearly 1,000 members of the congregation, the feeling shown at the meeting proved the sincerity of the action taken.

In point of numbers, as compared with the total of the congregation, the meeting was a small one—the attendance was perhaps 300, of whom four-fifths were old or middle-aged women and one-tenth men—but it made up in enthusiasm all that it lacked in size. Women wept as they applauded during the session, and sobbed after the adjournment as they declared their happiness at hearing how their beloved pastor was appreciated.

When Howard Payson Wilds, who acted as spokesman for the protestants, read the resolution "that the congregation respectfully decline to accept or to approve" the proposed resignation there was a burst of applause that lasted more than half a minute. When he had completed the reading of the different petitions and resolutions and the meeting, in response to the question from the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, who acted as Moderator, had voted unanimously for their adoption, men and women crowded around to press his hand and thank him with sob-broken voices for the manner in which he had expressed their sentiments.

The 970 persons who signed the various petitions and resolutions represent, it was said at the meeting, a large majority of the working membership of the church.

Dr. Howard Duffield Presides.

The Rev. Dr. Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, presided over the meeting by request. He made only a brief statement of the business to be considered, led in a short prayer, read a few verses from the Scriptures, and called for action upon Dr. Hall's resignation. He said:

"In taking charge of this meeting I wish to express my full appreciation of the great honor that has been conferred upon me by the joint request of your pastor and your Session. I am not here to give advice as to your action, nor to guide you. I'm here simply to keep the proceedings within the course required by Presbyterian law and precedent, and to do all that may be within my power to aid in a frank and free expression of opinion on the matter which is to come under consideration."

Dr. Duffield then led in prayer and asked for guidance in the delicate and important matter before the congregation. After this prayer he read a few verses from the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians as setting forth the spirit in which the members of the church should approach the consideration of such a question. He said that the first business before the meeting would be the selection of a clerk, and called for nominations.

Robert W. De Forest nominated S. B. Brownell, and he was elected unanimously.

Mr. Brownell read the several resolutions that had been adopted by the session since Jan. 6, and also a letter from Dr. Hall, dated Jan. 6, in which he resigned the pastorate of the church. He also read the following resolution, which was adopted at a special meeting of the session held Jan. 17. The resolutions were reported by a special committee, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the session recommend to the congregation that, in accordance with the pastor's wish and the report of our committee, the following resolutions be passed:

Resolved, That this church unites with the Rev. Dr. John Hall in his application to Presbytery for the dissolution of the pastoral relations, and appoint Commissioners to represent this church in Presbytery, and instruct them to support our pastor's application, to take effect on the 15th day of June, 1898, and not earlier.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. John Hall be appointed Pastor Emeritus of this church from and after the 15th day of June, 1898, and that an annual salary of $5,000 be paid to him during the continuance of such relations.

Resolved, That Commissioners above named be authorized with the Trustees of this church to execute an agreement to that effect on behalf of this church and congregation.

He Consents to Serve for Six Months.

Dr. Duffield then said: "In addition to the papers just read by Mr. Brownell, I beg to submit herewith a letter that I have received this evening from Dr. Hall. It is dated Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, and is as follows:

Dr. Howard Duffield:

My Dear Brother: Let me ask you, as presiding officer at the meeting this evening, to inform the congregation that I have agreed to the resolution of the session that my resignation should not take effect until next June. My earnest prayer is that God in His goodness will direct to such steps as will make for Christian harmony and continued usefulness in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Yours fraternally,

JOHN HALL.

The reading of this letter produced a profound effect on those present. They applauded earnestly for several seconds, and still more enthusiastically when Howard Peyson Wilds arose with an armful of petitions, resolutions, and letters which every one knew intuitively were so many appeals to Dr. Hall to reconsider his resignation. Mr. Wilds said:

"I venture to express the belief that nothing in the history of this church has caused such widespread regret as the resignation of our beloved pastor, Dr. Hall. Our sense of loyalty and duty to him demands that we shall do everything that lies within our power to persuade him to recall his resignation. [Applause for thirty seconds.]

"I therefore beg to offer this resolution and to ask for it the unanimous approval of the congregation."

The Resignation Not Approved.

Mr. Wilds then read the following resolution:

Whereas, The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has called this meeting of the congregation to take action on the proposed resignation of our pastor, Dr. John Hall, referred to in his letter to the session under date of Jan. 6, 1898,

Resolved, That the congregation respectfully decline to accept or to approve of such proposed resignation, and also decline to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of uniting with the pastor in seeking a dissolution of the pastoral relation by the Presbytery, [applause,] and

Resolved, That adopting as an expression of the feelings of this congregation the several petitions and resolutions of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the Young Women's Missionary Society, the Young People's Association, the Sunday school, and of the members of the church and congregation presented herewith as part of this resolution and tendering to Dr. Hall the loving assurance of co-operation with him in the future work of this church, the congregation urgently request him to reconsider and withdraw any and all action taken by him looking toward such resignation, and, further,

Resolved, That Messrs. Robert Bonner, Samuel B. Schieffelin, William Brookfield, J. Henry Work, and Theodore Weston be appointed a committee to communicate this resolution to Dr. Hall, and that this meeting stand adjourned for two weeks from this date for further report and such other action as may be deemed proper.

Then, taking up the large package of papers, and holding them above his head, Mr. Wilds said: "As part of this resolution—"

At this point Dr. Duffield arose and called for a second to the resolution. Dozens of voices were heard in response, and Dr. Duffield began putting the motion to the congregation upon the adoption of the resolution, when Mr. Wilds interrupted:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Moderator, but I wish to include in the resolution which I have already read these resolutions and petitions," again holding up the package of papers.

"The resolution has already been seconded," said Dr. Duffield.

"I know," said Mr. Wilds, "but I am not yet through."

Petition with 970 Signatures.

Dr. Duffield sat down, and Mr. Wilds continued:

"I now offer as part of the resolution already read, and also for the further information of those present, the following petition, signed by 970 members of this church:

Whereas, We have heard with pain of the resignation of our beloved pastor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL.D., and

Whereas, The Session has called a meeting to take action on the pastor's resignation on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19;

Therefore, we, the undersigned members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, or congregation, desire to make this public expression of our love, gratitude, and appreciation of Dr. Hall: We recall with thankfulness his thirty years of faithful preaching of the Lord Jesus Christ—himself the living example of all he preaches—and his untiring and unselfish devotion as our pastor. We recognize that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church stands to-day, under Dr. Hall's leadership and with God's blessing on his work, one of the first in membership, in the liberality of its gifts to all branches of Christian work, and in its Christian activity. We also recognize that Dr. Hall's eye is "not dim, nor his natural force abated," but that his sermons are to-day powerful expositions of the word of God and richer in spiritual teaching than ever before.

Therefore, We respectfully petition Dr. Hall to reconsider his resignation, and we respectfully recommend to the said meeting of the members of the Church that his resignation be not accepted.

Resolutions by Church Societies.

Mr. Wilds also read these resolutions:

By the Young People's Association of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church:

Resolved, That we respectfully request Dr. Hall to reconsider his resignation, and that it be not accepted by the meeting of the congregation.

By the Young Womens' Missionary Society:

Resolved, That we hereby make public expression of our love for and loyalty to Dr. Hall, and we respectfully and earnestly request the church not to accept his resignation.

By the Ladies of the Auxiliary to the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions:

Resolved, That while, as individuals, we have expressed our deep personal sense of gratitude to Dr. Hall for his tender ministration, &c., we now desire, as an organization, publicly to express our love, loyalty, and confidence in Dr. Hall, and earnestly request the church not to accept his resignation.

By the Womens' Employment Society:

Resolved, That we, in all sincerity, pray that Dr. Hall may reconsider his determination to lay down the pastorate. We therefore request that his resignation be not concurred in, and that any commissioners who may be appointed to go to the Presbytery oppose it.

Dr. Duffield then said that the resolution had been seconded and that the adoption of it would carry with it all the accompanying resolutions and petitions that Mr. Wilds had read. The vote was called for and the resolution was passed unanimously, amid tremendous applause.

The meeting was then declared adjourned. Immediately there occurred a scene that will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Mr. Wilds, because of the prominent part he had taken in the meeting, was evidently considered, especially by the women, as the embodiment of the sentiments he had expressed. They crowded about him, seized his hands, and wept in their emotion. Some of them were too much affected to speak. Several of the men, in their eagerness to thank Mr. Wilds for the resolutions, climbed over the backs of the pews to get to him. It was ten or fifteen minutes before the congregation finished this little demonstration of its regard for its pastor.

Dr. Hall declined to see reporters after the meeting, but it was understood that he was very much gratified and touched both by the resolutions that had been adopted and by the fervent sentiment shown by the members of his congregation. It was also understood that the action taken last night would not in any way affect or alter the course he has decided upon in co-operation with the Session of the Church.

TOLEDO VESSELS IN WAR.

Army Officer Gathers Statistics for the Department.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—Lieut. A. T. Ovenshine, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, was in the city to-day securing data concerning the sail and steam ships in Toledo harbor, with special regard to their practicability for use as transports for troops.

The Lieutenant was acting for the War Department at Washington, and completed negotiations that have been pending for several days between the War Department and the Pennsylvania Railroad. He took the names of some twenty-five Toledo vessels and twenty tugs, together with ful information as to the capacity of each for carrying troops and supplies, and the length of time it would require to fit each for sea duty.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN A WITNESS.

He Testifies for the Defense in the Draper Trial in Illinois.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—This morning the chief attraction at the Draper trial was William Jennings Bryan, who was a witness for the defense. Mr. Bryan's testimony was simply to strengthen the character of Mr. Draper. He stated that he had been in the practice of law in this city from 1883 to 1887, and had desk room in the same office in which Mr. Draper was employed, and had observed that he was a man of excellent reputation in every way. In cross-examination he admitted that Mr. Draper has rather more than ordinary temper.

Dr. H. K. Jones testified as an insanity expert, and gave it as his solemn opinion that Draper was unaccountable for his thefts and subsequent murder of Hastings, though perfectly competent to carry on a successful business. The sister and daughter of Draper also testified in the same line in the afternoon as did the doctor who attended him when he tried to commit suicide.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

President McKinley Contrives to Avoid the Crush of Former Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President McKinley has effected a reform in the White House receptions. He gave one to-night at which, while there was a large and brilliant company of guests, there was none of the crushing that made some former receptions dreadful for ladies to think of.

The line to the receiving party was by a longer and more practicable route. The Marine Band played in the tropical air of the conservatory, which was a new feature, and there was a second band at the door of the East Room.

Col. Bingham and Lieut. Gilmore presented the guests. The reception of the Diplomatic Corps came first. Sir Julian Pauncefote, as the Dean of the corps, led the way, but did not, as customary, remain to present his colleagues to the President. The whole party from the British Embassy continued through to the East Room and left the White House almost immediately. Practically all of the Diplomatic Corps were present, including the Spanish Minister.

Yerkes Telescope Badly Located.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Dr. T. J. J. See of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., was in the city to-day on his way from the East, where he went to make arrangements for the publication of his catalogue of double stars. In speaking of the Yerkes telescope, Dr. See said great things might be hoped from it, but that it could not be expected to give the best results. Its location was against it.

MR. CROKER AT THE HELM

He Will Openly Assume the Leadership of Tammany Hall To-morrow Night.

TO HEAD FINANCE COMMITTEE

He Will Be Surrounded by Members of the "Croker Guard"—How the Other Committees Are Arranged.

After an absence of almost four years from the avowed leadership of Tammany Hall, Richard Croker has reclaimed his own, and to-morrow night, when Chairman Augustus W. Peters of the Tammany Hall General Committee will announce him as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the organization, the slight veil which has feebly hidden from view the face of the real leader will be torn aside, and Mr. Croker will be seen in his old place. Chairman Peters has made up the various committees, and they will be announced at the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Mr. Croker gave up the leadership of Tammany Hall early in 1894, and was not at the head of the organization during the campaign which resulted so disastrously to Tammany Hall, when Col. William L. Strong was swept into the Mayoralty on the reform tidal wave. He was in Europe then, having left his mantle on the shoulders of John C. Sheehan, when at the farewell dinner given at the Savoy before his departure for Europe, he explained to his followers that he would cease to lead Tammany, although he should ever take an affectionate interest in its affairs. He commended John C. Sheehan to the braves, and told them that he was convinced that Mr. Sheehan would make an astute and successful leader for them, and to deal with Mr. Sheehan as they would with him if he remained as leader.

Watched His Proxy Closely.

While in Europe, Mr. Croker kept a watchful eye on the movements of his proxy, and it is said made suggestions to him whenever matters of importance were contemplated by the organization. He returned, however, apparently not overjoyed at Mr. Sheehan's actions, for it was apparent that Mr. Sheehan was ambitious. The result of the matter has been that Mr. Croker decided before the recent campaign to take the helm again, and his hand was very much in evidence during the recent campaign. It was known that Mr. Sheehan that he did not suit, and now Mr. Croker will take his place as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

With the outgoing of Mr. Sheehan, there are other important changes. The names of James J. Martin and Col. William L. Brown are missing from all of the committees, for they are looked upon as Sheehan sympathizers.

Mr. Croker has surrounded himself with men whom he has known for years to be trustworthy. He has John F. Carroll, who it was at first thought he would make Chairman of the committee; Hugh J. Grant, Maurice Featherson, Patrick Keenan, and George W. Plunkitt, all of the "old Croker guard," on the Finance Committee with him, and on the Law Committee, among others, is Victor J. Dowling, who was turned down as leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District to punish him for his speech against the nomination of Senator Grady for District Attorney last Fall. Dowling has been superseded as district leader by Commissioner of Public Improvements Maurice F. Holahan, but as he is a bright young lawyer, and has signified his willingness to take his place in the ranks again, he has been placed on one of the committees.

Members of the Committees.

The standing committees in full, as they will be announced by Mr. Peters, are as follows:

FINANCE.

Richard Croker, Chairman.	Maurice Featherson,
John F. Carroll,	Andrew Freedman,
Hugh J. Grant,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
J. Sergeant Cram,	Patrick Keenan,
William Astor Chanler,	John B. McDonald,
John Kelly,	Stewart M. Brice,
Henry S. Kearney,	George W. Plunkitt.

LAW.

John Whalen, Chairman,	Rollin M. Morgan,
Asa Bird Gardiner, Vice Chairman,	William E. Stillings,
David McClure,	Frederick B. House,
Robert E. Deyo,	Victor J. Dowling,
David Leventritt,	Arthur C. Butts,
Edward Browne,	William Sulzer,
Henry D. Hotchkiss.	John F. McIntyre,
	George F. Langbein.

PRINTING.

John W. Keller,	Peter F. Meyer,
Amos J. Cummings,	Joseph H. Stiner,
William P. Mitchell,	Thomas M. Lynch,
Maurice Untermyer,	William F. Grell.
Smith E. Lane,	

RESOLUTIONS.

Thomas F. Grady,	Ferdinand Levy,
George B. McClellan,	Herman Sulzer,
Thomas C. Crain,	William P. Burr,
Thomas C. O'Sullivan,	James J. Walsh.
Edward G. Whittaker,	

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Randolph Guggenheimer	J. Sergeant Cram,
Charles H. Knox,	Nathan Straus,
George C. Clausen,	John J. Scannell,
Isaac Fromme,	Thomas L. Feitner,
Thomas J. Brady,	Michael T. Daly.

AGED WOMAN DIED DANCING.

Mrs. Grazalski's Tragic End Did Not Stop the Festivities at Her Granddaughter's Wedding in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Eliza Grazalski was eighty years old, but she wanted to dance at her granddaughter's wedding yesterday, so she put on the silk gown which she brought from Poland and hobbled from her residence, at McReynolds and Paulina Streets, to that of her son, Anton, on North Winchester Avenue.

The wedding guests were assembled, the feast was prepared, and the bride was arrayed in her nuptial garments when the grandmother arrived. Before the latter had been in the house more than a minute or two she was seized with a pain in her left side and fell to the floor. Her son Anton, father of the bride, lifted her up.

The grandmother gasped for breath, clutched her son's hand, and looked despairingly about the room.

"I am not going to die," she said. "Not yet. I am going to dance at the wedding first. See—don't say I am going to die."

She tried to dance, but fell into a faint, and in a few minutes was dead.

The wedding was not postponed, however, and the body was speedily removed to the old woman's home, and the festivities were resumed and continued far into the night.

CREDITOR SAT ON THE PIANO.

A Girl Servant Bothered Her Mistress and a Constable.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 19.—A Constable went to the home of Mrs. Clara M. Dupinac to-day to serve an attachment upon the furniture, taken out for several merchants who allege that the owner owes them money. When the Constable arrived, several men were loading the furniture into vans. The Constable attached the furniture, and the moving continued.

All went well until it came to removing a piano. During the removal of the rest of the furniture Mary Johnson, a colored servant, had been seated on the piano. When the men wanted to take it out she said $80 wages were due her and refused to get off the piano. She kept her perch, and, under orders from the constable, the movers lifted the piano and carried it into the yard.

The colored girl still maintained her perch, and threatened the movers with all kinds of bad things if they tipped the piano so she would fall off. She kept her place until the men began to lift the piano into the van, and then she surrendered and climbed down. The furniture was taken to a livery stable and held.

DENVER NEWSPAPERS WIN.

The Department Stores Forced to Accept Higher Rates for Advertising After Demanding a Cut.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—The fight between the Denver newspapers and the fourteen large department stores of the city regarding advertising rates, which began nine days ago, ended last night with the unconditional surrender of the Merchants' Association. Since the merchants withdrew their advertisements, the proprietors of the papers have agreed upon a new scale of rates somewhat higher than the previous one, and this has been accepted by the merchants.

The fight was precipitated by a demand from the advertisers for a reduction of about 30 per cent. in the rates of advertising and withdrawal of all patronage when the demand was denied. Nearly all the labor unions in the city espoused the cause of the papers, and much public feeling was shown against the stores during the contest.

So intense was the feeling among the labor organizations that many meetings were held to spread the agitation in the interest of the newspapers and to keep people away from the stores. The result was that the stores were almost deserted, and the proprietors had to retract or go out of business. At a late hour last night the newspaper offices were visited by a representative of each store in the combination, and the unconditional surrender of the department stores was announced. The representatives agreed to make new contracts for advertising as soon as possible.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Men Injured and a Building Burned Down at Attica, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—About 10 o'clock this morning Michael Henifen and Nicholas Redding, manager of the Natural Gas Works at Attica, a small village about forty miles south of this city, entered the building, which stands over the mouth of the well.

Henifen, for some unexplained reason, lighted a match inside the building and within ten feet of the well. A terrific explosion occurred and Henifen was thrown through an open door, landing in the street outside. Redding was thrown violently against the wall and was rescued by workmen. Both were badly burned.

The building caught fire and burned to the ground, the burning well shooting flames in the air. The explosion shook the entire village, windows rattling and glass dropping from them.

TWO PERSONS DEAD ON A FARM.

George Sweet and His Sister Asphyxiated Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—George Sweet, one of the prominent agriculturists of the State, was found dead in his home at Washington Hollow, twelve miles from here, this afternoon. His body lay clad in night clothes on the floor of his room. The body of his sister Elizabeth was found in bed in her room.

They had been dead since Saturday night, as their house had not been opened. They started the gas burner in the parlor Saturday and the pipe passed through Miss Sweet's room. The Coroner gives the cause of death as asphyxiation from coal gas, which must have filled the house.

Mr. Sweet was Secretary of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society for fifty years and was a familiar figure at fairs all over the State. He and his sister were unmarried and lived together in a handsome farmhouse. They were both over seventy years of age.

NATIONAL GUARD MEETING.

Report Read, Resolutions Adopted, and Officers Elected at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The National Guard Association of the State met this morning at the Tenth Battalion Armory. Col. Luscomb, the President, read his annual address, after which resolutions were adopted, protesting against the making of National Guard uniforms in prisons; favoring organization for athletics in the Guard, and the awarding of State decorations for merit; giving ten-year service men in the National Guard the same rights under civil service laws as now are enjoyed by veterans, and authorizing the selection of a site near the Capitol building, Albany, for the proposed monument of the late Adjt. Gen. Porter.

These officers were elected: President—Col. Henry Chauncey, Eighth Regiment, N. Y.; First Vice President—Col. W. H. Chapin, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo; Second Vice President—Col. John Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn; Secretary—Major James H. Manning, Third Brigade, Albany; Treasurer—Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery; Chaplain—Capt. W. H. Dunnell.

The reading by Col. Welch of a synopsis of the proposed organization of the Guard was received with heartiest approval, but a motion to commend and indorse it was tabled, it being pointed out that it would be unwise with such slight knowledge to take any action.

Sculpture Casts for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The class of '81 of the university has added to its memorial collection of ancient casts in the Art Museum a valuable series of casts of ancient sculptures of the Triumphal Arch of Trajan, at Beneventum. This collection was begun in 1891, and the casts for nearly all the sculptures were made for the first time by the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, under the direction of Prof. Frothingham of Princeton.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the West Gulf has moved to the Middle Mississippi Valley and increased in intensity. The storm in Alberta has moved to Manitoba, diminishing in intensity. The pressure is high off the New England and Middle Pacific Coasts. Rain has fallen from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and rain or snow in the middle and northern plateau region and on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in Texas; has risen on the middle slope and in the eastern portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The weather will clear in the Gulf States. Rain, followed by clearing weather, may be expected in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and rain in the lake regions, the Middle, and North Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-fours hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	17	32	33
6 A. M.	13	30	33
9 A. M.	10	32	34
12 M.	12	35	40
4 P. M.	18	36	41
6 P. M.	17	36	38

McKinley's message to Congress at the opening of this session, in which the President said the recognition of the insurgents was "unwise and inadmissible" at this time.

"That is what has made cowards of you all," shouted Mr. Sulzer.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill the general debate began. It will close at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) gave notice that a motion would be made at the conclusion of the general debate to recommit the bill.

Hitt Defends the President.

Mr. Hitt opened the general debate with a brief statement as to our foreign relations with Spain and Cuba and the course of the Administration. He referred to the keen interest with which the struggle in Cuba had been watched, and told how, in the last Congress, the House, impatient of the delay of the then Executive, concurred in the joint resolution expressing it as the sentiment of Congress that the insurgents should be recognized. That resolution was unheeded, and the war went on. The present Executive had come into power a year ago. His sentiments were well known. On the House floor and in all his public utterances he had shown his sympathy with any people struggling to better their condition.

Mr. Hitt sketched the course of affairs since Mr. McKinley's inauguration. He said the President immediately on taking the Presidency demanded the release of the American prisoners in Cuba. In many cases his demand was complied with, but not in all. Then by the hand of an assassin the leader of the policy of stern conservative oppression had fallen. His successors pursued the same policy until overthrown.

When the Liberal Ministry came in the President again pressed for the release of the American prisoners. The Ministry yielded at last, and all secured their freedom.

But the President had gone further. He had protested with such emphasis and energy against the barbarities of the war and the policy of concentration that Gen. Weyler had been recalled in disgrace and the policy of concentration had been abandoned.

Further even than this the President had gone. He had notified the Sagasta Ministry that the war must cease and proposals of settlement be made within a reasonable time. These representations had been made during the great interest all over the country in the struggle the Cubans were making. The President's representations had been listened to by Spain, and the scheme of self-government, modeled upon that of Canada, had been issued.

Whether it would be successful and whether it was practicable or sincere many might doubt. Perhaps it would be a harsh judgment now to say that it had already failed. But that it was sincere events already had made clear. Those who understood Spain and her machinations far better than we had passed judgment and already had attempted to destroy the autonomy scheme and to pull down the Sagasta Government, which had proposed it. The commercial class in Havana, Cubans of Spanish birth, had vented their rage in violence and turbulence. They had threatened the very existence of Havana.

Every act of the President, Mr. Hitt said, had shown the spirit which animated him in his public utterances in the past. He had achieved much in a few months, but he said he thought it unwise for the United States at this time to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents.

Effect of Belligerency.

Mr. Hitt admonished the members of the House that a National action must be vindicated before the world, and that we must prove, in what we do, that we are actuated by no vulgar greed to rob a neighbor or to seize property of others.

Proceeding, Mr. Hitt dwelt upon the effect of the extension of belligerent rights to the insurgents, arguing that it would give Spanish cruisers the right to search and impose a great hardship on the Cubans, who were without a navy. A three-mile line about Cuba was now the limit of the Spanish cruisers' right of search. A declaration of belligerency would allow Spain's warships to hunt our vessels on the high seas.

In the existing situation good men sympathizing with Cuba's cause were constantly making their way to the island. Supplies, guns, and ammunition were going from the United States. It was said that every pound of powder fired in the cause of Cuba's freedom had come from this country. No Spanish cruiser could now molest our vessels on the high seas.

Members might ask why, with all these disadvantages in store for them, the agents of the Cuban Republic in this city desired belligerent rights.

"I could explain it," said Mr. Hitt, "but I prefer to do so in the words of one of those agents to me.

"'We know,' said this gentleman, 'that we have much to lose in the matter of supplies, but we also know that if Spanish cruisers begin to stop American skippers it will not be long before a hasty shot is fired. With that shot public opinion in Spain and the United States will plunge those countries into war, then our battle will be over.'

"That, perhaps, is a very just argument for the Cuban," continued Mr. Hitt, "but not for an American. If we are to have war, let us face it directly—not be forced into it by a chance. I do not blame the Cubans, however, any more than I blame Confederates who during the rebellion hoped to precipitate war between the United States and Great Britain, knowing that once war came the contract for freeing the Confederacy would be taken off their hands."

Mr. Hitt spoke of the Spanish authority in Havana as tottering between armed forces without and tumultuous riot within, but with impressive words warned the members that the vast responsibility of action, with the momentous consequences that might ensue, rested on the shoulders of the Executive, not on members of Congress who might be making speeches for popular approval.

"Let us remember," said he, "that we have a faithful pilot at the helm, and that if the ship of state is near the rapids we should be patient and ready to support him if he takes the step which the honor and the interests of our country may demand."

Mr. Hitt referred to Gen. Lee as an officer of ability and experience, who could be relied upon to guard jealously our honor at Havana, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the members of the House, though they might have had differences, to drown all other voices as they did in the Venezuelan crisis, and stand by the President and the country. While he could not prophesy as to the future, he solemnly assured the House that the President would not disappoint the expectations of his countrymen.

Throughout Mr. Hitt's speech he was listened to with the closest attention. Members crowded about him, and the thronged galleries leaned over to catch his words. As he concluded a roar of approval swept the floor and the galleries.

Dinsmore Answers Hitt.

Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that the time had come for giving the Cubans the recognition they so long had sought. He arraigned Mr. Hitt and the Republican side for alleged inconsistency, citing their Cuban speeches under the Cleveland Administration, and then branched off to tariff, civil service, bimetallism, and various other topics. Returning to Cuba, he declared that no act by this Government could bring war with Spain, for a bankrupt monarchy which could not put down 35,000 ragged Cuban soldiers would not enter upon a contest with the United States.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Chairman of the sub-committee on Cuba, followed Mr. Dinsmore and contrasted the inaction and apathy of the last Administration toward Cuba with the achievements of this, dwelling particularly upon the release of all American prisoners in Cuba, the change in the Spanish war methods, and the abandonment of the policy of concentration. He maintained that the recognition of belligerency was purely an executive function.

"Did you not vote for belligerency in the last Congress?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I did," responded Mr. Adams, "but then we were seeking to protect American property; that property is now destroyed. We were seeking to free American prisoners; they are now all free. This whole question is nearing a solution of its own weight. Spain is bankrupt. She cannot send another man to Cuba. There are riots in Havana. The handwriting has appeared on the wall."

In reply to a direct question as to why his sub-committee had not reported the Senate resolution he said the committee had called for official information. We cannot rely on newspaper reports when we see in this city the two sides of the question presented by different newspapers.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) eloquently pleaded Cuba's cause. After 300,000 Cubans had gone down to their death during the last four years, he said, it was absurd for members to stand on the floor of the House and deny that a state of war existed on the island to-day.

"I do not fear war," said Mr. Berry. "I think a little blood letting would be good for us. Let Spain fire on the American flag just once and the flame will be kindled that will free Cuba."

"But what will happen to us?" asked Mr. Mahany.

"Oh, we can take care of ourselves," replied Mr. Berry.

After some further remarks by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) in favor of granting belligerent rights to the insurgents the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

MORE TROOPS IN HAVANA.

Riots Ascribed by Spaniards to Press Attacks on Army Officers—Efforts to Buy Off Insurgents.

HAVANA, (via Key West, Fla.,) Jan. 19.—Since Saturday the rioters have been quiet, with the exception of a dynamite bomb exploded in the Plaza de Colon, which did no harm. The rumors that the volunteers would revolt against the Government have had no foundation. Nevertheless, on Saturday and Sunday several Generals arrived here from Matanzas Province and the outlying portions of Havana Province with additional reinforcements. About 15,000 men are now located within the city limits and in the outskirts.

Certain politicians have industriously circulated rumors that the volunteers would join in the riots and have still further increased popular passion by saying that the Government intended to disarm them. It has also been asserted that the volunteers would not have the ballot because in the pay of the Government, which is not the fact, as only the buglers, the mobilized guerrillas, and a few others are paid. The rest are merchants and clerks, serving without Government pay. Those responsible for circulating these rumors are interested, it is asserted in palace circles, in breeding trouble between the Government and the volunteers, so as to have the latter disarmed and to be assured of 80,000 men less against the insurgents.

Now that the disturbances have quieted down, the greater part of the troops have returned to their respective stations. Among the Government supporters the riots are explained as "spontaneous and wholly without previous arrangement." They are ascribed to the violent attacks upon not only army officers, but also upon prominent loyal Spaniards like the Marquis of Pinar del Rio and Mme. Eva Canel, the well-known newspaper woman. The rioters, on the other hand, blame the authorities for consenting to newspaper attacks prohibited by law. Though without social standing, the rioters insist upon their patrtism.

It is not true that the Conservative Municipality of Cienfuegos has a deficit of $114,000. This charge is only a political intrigue to enable the Governor to suspend the municipal authorities and to appoint Autonomists. The money in question was invested in hospitals and in defense of the city.

Upon the body of Capt. Puga, military commander at Rincon, this province, was found a letter signed by Puga offering to Insurgent Leader Hernandez $2,000 and a free passage to the United States if he would surrender with fifty armed followers. Another letter answering the above was found addressed to him, saying that if he continued his attempts to corrupt the insurgents he would be court-martialed and shot if captured.

As Puga could not induce Leader Hernandez to surrender, he began negotiations with Leader Juan Delgado, through the latter's father. Leader Hernandez, having learned of this, captured and shot Capt. Puga without allowing him to communicate with Delgado. When this was known a Spanish force left Rincon and recovered the body, with the letters on it.

The Government also sent $20,000 to the military commander at San Juan de las Yeras to procure the surrender of Leader Loreto Cepero and his nephew.

A DEMAND FOR THE CORTES.

Senor Robledo and His Friends Condemn the Adoption of Autonomy Without Its Approval.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The address to the Queen Regent signed by Señor Romero Robledo and others, in pursuance of a decision reached on Sunday last at a meeting of Señor Robledo and his friends, is a mild-toned document disclaiming responsibility for the "infraction of the Constitution by the Government's unprecedented action in changing the Government of the Antilles without the co-operation of the Cortes."

The signatories declare that they are aware of the difficulties surrounding the Government, but consider it their duty to demand that the Cortes be summoned.

CUBANS SEIZE CAVALRY HORSES.

The Troopers Run Away and Will Now Be Court-Martialed.

HAVANA, (via Key West, Fla.,) Jan. 19.—The insurgents last night raided Jaruco, this province, and, without firing a shot, carried away the horses of the Spanish cavalry squadron, whose members fled at the sight of the insurgents and took shelter in the civil headquarters. The latter will be court-martialed.

Last night the reflection of large fires in cane fields in the direction of Guanabacoa was clearly noticeable here. Señor Marcos Garcia, Civil Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, has gone to Remedios to await, it is said, the surrender of an insurgent leader, whose name is not yet given.

Gen. Luque's Work for Spain.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Gen. Luque reports that while reconnoitring during the past ten days in the San Martin district of Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, he has inflicted a loss of thirty men killed on the insurgents. In addition, he adds, his troops captured seven prisoners, thirty-eight rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. The Spanish column, according to Gen. Luque, had one man killed and twenty-one wounded.

The Laurada's Captain Acquitted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 19.—Capt. Murphy, who was on trial in the United States District Court charged with filibustering in connection with the steamer Laurada, was to-day declared not guilty by the jury.

French Y. M. C. A. Celebrates.

The French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has its headquarters at 112 West Twenty-third Street, celebrated its ninth anniversary last night in the Twenty-third Street branch of the regular Young Men's Christian Association. Prof. L. P. Boisse, the Chairman of the evening, made a congratulatory address. Other talks were made by the Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, Cleveland Dodge, the President of the Young Men's Christian Association Societies of this city, and the Rev. Charles Jung of Belgium. All the exercises, including the vocal solos, were in French.

Dentist Must Pay Alimony.

Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, yesterday signed the decree of divorce for cruelty granted to Mrs. Emma Richter against her husband, Hermann Richter, a dentist of Hoboken. It was arranged at that time that Dr. Richter should surrender his dental establishment to Mrs. Richter in lieu of alimony. At the last moment he refused to carry out his agreement. Chancellor was granted attaching Dr. Richter's effects a week to Mrs. Richter, who retains the custody of her ten-year-old daughter. Chancellor McGill decided that he must pay $8 a week alimony and property to secure payment.

Naval Battalion Election.

The Third Division of the First Battalion Naval Reserves held an election on board the New Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street last night, when officers were elected as follows: Treasurer—J. H. Birch; Secretary—H. L. Bay; Executive Committee—E. L. Hale, C. S. Mott, P. C. Pentz, H. Hurd, J. H. Birch; Membership Committee—F. L. Townsend, J. H. Skillin, and O. F. Roberts; Rifle Committee—C. F. Mott, A. T. Rice, W. L. Durrant, F. D. Collins, and W. L. Loughman. The battalion will be inspected by Capt. J. W. Miller on Feb. 1.

The Goodwin Divorce.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, signed the decree confirming the report of ex-Judge Donohue, as referee, recommending that a decree of absolute divorce be granted to Nellie Goodwin from Nat. C. Goodwin, the comedian. Goodwin is ordered to pay his divorced wife $75 a week alimony and is enjoined from marrying again in this State.

Shorter Hours for City Employes.

Two hundred employes of the city in the Borough of the Bronx are rejoicing over an order issued yesterday by which their hours of labor are considerably shortened. Clerks and other employes will be required to work only from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Formerly they worked until 6 and sometimes 8 o'clock.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS

A Conference Held in This City Makes Plans for a State Convention.

EVERY COUNTY REPRESENTED

A Meeting at Syracuse in February—William Brookfield to See Gov. Black About the Primaries Bill.

An executive conference of anti-Platt Republicans, representing, either in person, by proxy, or by written authority, every county in the State, was held last night in the room of the Transportation Club on the top floor of the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. George E. Matthews of Buffalo, leader of the Erie County anti-Platt organization, presided.

The meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing a plan of State organization. Some of the conferrees said that the object of the new organization would be to ruin the Platt organization by defeating its State, legislative, and county tickets next Fall.

They said that an early State Convention would be held and that every effort would be made to perfect in every Assembly district an organization that would not submit to dictation from the Platt leaders, but that would make independent nominations for the purpose not only of defeating the Platt tickets, but also of electing independents to office if possible.

No information was given as to what country leaders had consented to join such a movement, except that it was said that Congressman James J. Belden of Onondaga County had written to the Conservative leaders of the movement, authorizing them to use him as they should see fit. The out-of-town Republicans who attended the conference did not wish their names to be used. Among the local conferrees were William Brookfield, John E. Milholland, and S. A. Whitaker.

For a State Conference.

It was announced by Mr. Whitaker, who acted as spokesman for the conference, that a committee would be appointed to issue, within four days, a call for a State conference in Syracuse, to take place some time in February. At this conference, he said, a State committee will be appointed and a plan of organization drafted.

The execution of this plan is to be left to two leaders appointed from each Assembly district in the State. By this means it is hoped that a State organization can be perfected in time for the holding of a convention as early as July for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket.

Mr. Whitaker also said that William Brookfield would go to Albany to-day to see Gov. Black, and discuss with him and other State leaders the features of the honest primaries bill which is now being drafted.

"We are against Platt," said Mr. Whitaker, "but whether or not we oppose Gov. Black depends largely on the character of the primaries bill which he permits to become a law. If he will aid in the formulation of a fair and honest primaries bill we shall stand by him; if not, we shall oppose him. We favor a measure drafted along the lines of the bills for which Senator Pavey of New York and Assemblyman Hill of Buffalo are the sponsors.

"If the Quigg bill should go through in its present form we should oppose it, although that does not mean that any measure with which Mr. Quigg is identified will be antagonized by us. All we demand is the passage, as I said before, of a fair and just measure."

To Arouse Country Republicans.

It was reported by Mr. Whitaker that Mr. Brookfield's journey would be taken not solely with the object of seeing Gov. Black about the Primaries Elections bill; he will travel through the State for the purpose of enlisting the aid of anti-Platt Republicans in the new movement. Other representatives of the movement, it was said, would also go through the State solidifying the anti-Platt sentiment.

From what was learned last night the movement is virtually a revival of the McKinley League, and many of the anti-Platt Republicans who were identified with that organization are said to have cast their political fortunes with the new one.

Among these leaders are ex-Senator Warner Miller, Whitelaw Reid, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Assemblyman Francis E. Lalmbeer, State Controller James A. Roberts, and ex-Congressman Milton Delano of Canastota, a lieutenant of Congressman Belden. In the Presidential nominating campaign in 1896 the McKinley League was strong enough to jeopardize the hold of the Platt delegates on the State Convention in Grand Central Palace, this city, and it was nearly stampeded for McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

John Flannigan, a Friend of Hill, Proposed by Croker, and Storm Emans by J. W. Hinkley.

Eight names were posted last night for membership in the Democratic Club, and three of them were up-State Democrats, proposed by Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee and seconded by Richard Croker.

The proposal of John Flannigan of Canandaigua by Richard Croker, which was posted on Tuesday night, set politicians to thinking yesterday. It must also have caused ex-Senator David B. Hill to ponder for a long time, for Flannigan, who is a leader of considerable prominence in Canandaigua, has always been regarded as one of Mr. Hill's closest friends. Mr. Flannigan is a prominent member of the Democratic State Committee, and his influence among Democrats extends through many of the counties in the interior of the State. If it is Mr. Croker's purpose to wrest the leadership of the State machine from Mr. Hill's grasp, the politicians believe that by securing such an influential man as Flannigan he has made a good beginning.

Mr. Flannigan when spoken to by friends on the subject yesterday replied that he did not know of any fight between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill, and stated positively that there was no fight in his part of the State. He would not say which side he would take if a fight should come. He admitted that he had seen Mr. Croker on Tuesday, and, when pressed for his reason for joining the Democratic Club, said that Mr. Croker, who is anxious to extend the club's influence, asked him to do so.

The proposition of Storm Emans, and especially as he was proposed by Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee, was taken by many to be of special significance. Mr. Emans has been known for a long time as a Hill man and he has closely connected with Senator Hill when the fight for the control of the State Senate took place in 1891.

The propositions for membership in the club last night were Henry E. Falkenberg, proposed by L. A. Mouquin; John A. Somerville, proposed by Andrew Freedman; Frank O'Donel, proposed by John B. Sexton; Edward T. O'Flynn and Arthur J. Horgan, proposed by Richard Croker, and Storm Emans and William H. Wood, both of Poughkeepsie, and C. A. Rundell of Brewsters, all proposed by James W. Hinkley and seconded by Richard Croker.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC RUMORS

Coffey's Friends Say that He Will Fight if Hill Tries to Down Him.

The name of ex-Senator David B. Hill comes up constantly in the preparations which the Brooklyn Democrats are making for the fight they expect between Hugh McLaughlin and Richard Croker. Yesterday a report in a Brooklyn paper that Senator Michael J. Coffey intended to retire from politics at the end of his term, and would not fight for a renomination, put a new aspect on the talk. Coffey's friends vigorously denied the report, and hinted that he would never retire as long as a certain up-State influence was being exerted against him.

It thus became rumored that ex-Senator Hill was trying to put an end to Senator Coffey's political existence. The ex-Senator has long had trouble with Coffey, and last year, when Thomas C. Platt was elected Senator and Hill was made the minority candidate, Coffey refused to vote for him and cast his vote for Henry George.

The friendly relations between Hill and McLaughlin are known. It is believed that if Hill is really seeking, through McLaughlin, to revenge himself for the affront put upon him by Coffey last year, it is only the first gun of the coming fight between Croker and Hill in the State, the latter being supported by McLaughlin. Nothing is more certain than that Coffey will never retire as long as his old enemy, Hill, is a power in State politics or menaces him in any way.

HANNA BRIBERY CHARGES.

Ohio Senate Committee Unable to Persuade Witnesses to Answer Its Questions.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The investigation into the charges of bribery at the recent election of United States Senator reached a crisis to-night. No matter what may be the final result of the investigation, there will likely be several witnesses arrested for contempt.

The Senate committee last night examined Samuel Pentland, Frank P. Ross, W. F. Truesdale, and Shepherd M. Dunlap, who then asked to confer with their attorneys, and were excused till to-night for that purpose. When they appeared to-night they said their attorneys held that the Senate had no jurisdiction in the investigation of the alleged bribery of a member of the House, and had advised them not to answer any further questions before the committee. They all followed the advice of their attorneys.

When the committee found that the advice of attorneys was being followed uniformly by all witnesses called, the open session was closed and the committee went into executive session on plans for further procedure.

The Senate Chamber was crowded while the committee in open session attempted from 7:30 to 9 P. M. to examine witnesses and the action of the witnesses. The witnesses did not decline to tell the names of their counsel, and their replies showed that eminent lawyers had been engaged in the case. The members of the House Investigating Committee were present on invitation to-night, but none of them took any part.

Senator Garfield closed each examination by asking: "Do you decline to answer questions because your attorneys say this committee has no jurisdiction in this case, and has so advised you?"

The reply was in the affirmative, and the witness was excused.

Each witness was told that he was held under service by the committee and should report to-morrow night at 7:30 or sooner if called for. As the committee will make a partial report to the Senate to-morrow a lively time is expected. The committee will ask the Senate to punish the witnesses for contempt and to give the investigators full authority.

FAMILY BOUND AND GAGGED.

Daring Outrage Near Beaver Dam, Ohio, by Five Masked Men, Who Looted a House and Escaped.

LIMA, O., Jan. 19.—Five masked men entered the residence of Mrs. Anna Gratz, two miles east of Beaver Dam, this county, early this morning, and at the point of a revolver bound and gagged Mrs. Gratz, a daughter, three sons, aged from ten to eighteen years, and two farm hands, John Hauenstein and Adolph Follett.

Leaving one of their number to guard their victims, the remaining four robbers looted the house, securing about $50 in money, two gold watches, and some jewelry, after which they repaired to the kitchen and cooked themselves a breakfast and departed, leaving the family still bound.

About an hour later one of the family succeeded in getting free and gave the alarm. It was ascertained that the robbers had stolen a handcar on the Lake Erie and Western Road. Bloodhounds were sent from this city, but when they arrived there the trail was too old and the hounds were unable to follow it.

SUICIDE AT A GIRL'S FEET.

C. D. Eatinger Shoots Himself While Walking with Her in Ohio.

RAVENNA, Ohio, Jan. 19.—While walking with his sweetheart to-night, Cornelius D. Eatinger, the son of prominent parents, quarreled with the young woman.

Suddenly he pulled a revolver, and without a word of warning sent a bullet through his brain, falling dead at her feet. The young woman is prostrated by the shock, and her condition is serious.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

H. Maitland Kersey on His Way to British Columbia.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamer Majestic, which arrived here yesterday were H. Maitland Kersey, ex-Agent of the White Star Steamship Company, and F. W. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia.

Mr. Kersey was seen in the office of the steamship company shortly after the vessel arrived. He said: "I regret that I am no longer connected with the company. I will leave shortly for British Columbia, where I will take charge of some mining operations for a syndicate."

Mr. Borden will remain in the city for a few days, and then go to Ottawa.

Among the other passengers were J. S. Morgan, nephew of J. P. Morgan; R. M. Wells, the Rev. H. J. Straten, and J. A. Creighton.

THE SYNCHRONOGRAPH TESTED.

A Report of Experiments on Long British Telegraph Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Franklin Institute, held in this city this evening, a paper on "Tests of the Synchronograph on the Telegraph Lines of the British Government," was read. The paper was a report to the Postmaster General. It was made by Albert C. Crehore, Assistant Professor of Physics at Dartmouth College, and Lieut. George O. Squier, U. S. A.

An explanation of the synchronograph, "a new method of rapidly transmitting intelligence by the alternating current," had been previously made public, but to-night's report described an experiment with the system, a test on long telegraph lines of different distributed capacities, which took place last August. This test was made possible on British Government telegraph lines, through the courtesy of W. H. Preece, Engineer in Chief of the British Postal System.

It was found that the Wheatstone receiver could be operated about three times as fast by the synchronograph as by the regular Wheatstone transmitter, on any line, provided the mechanical limit of the receiver were not already reached. The longest line tested was 1,097 miles, from London to Aberdeen, via York and Edinburgh and return to Glasgow and Leeds.

The synchronograph and Wheatstone receiver sent over this line 540 words a minute, the voltage being 215, the coils in parallel. With the chemical receiver substituted for the Wheatstone 723 words (the limit at which it was safe to run the alternator) were obtained. Under similar conditions, except with a voltage of only 100, by the Wheatstone receiver and transmitter 185 words a minute were sent.

One of the reasons for going to England for the experiments was to learn the British method of conducting the telegraph and telephone business by Government, in conjunction with the general postal service. The annual revenue from the postal service there increased from $26,000,000 in 1872 to $39,500,000 in 1896. The percentage of profit was 45.5 per cent. The telegraph business is conducted by the English Government on the whole only to meet expenses. Ordinary telegrams cost a cent a word, including the address.

It was argued to-night that this Government would greatly benefit the people by having control of and operating the telegraph, especially when such an important increase in speed can be obtained by the use of the synchronograph.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night:)

7:50 A. M.—483 Seventh Avenue, Mrs. Garnett; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—1,635 Avenue A, owner unknown, damage, $10.

10:15 A. M.—404 West Forty-ninth Street, Daniel Stier; damage, $100.

11 A. M.—20 Sixth Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $5.

11:20 A. M.—1,002 Avenue A, John Heinrich, $75.

6:35 P. M.—139 Norfolk Street, Nathan Henckowitz; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—1,865 Amsterdam Avenue, George Butler; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RANSBURG, Cal., Jan. 19.—Fire which started to-day in a vacant building on Rand Street consumed within an hour more than thirty structures, including the post office and some of the largest stores in the place. Damage, $100,000.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—The building on Main Street, owned by John H. Lee, and occupied by him as proprietor of the "Silver Dollar" Saloon, and three other buildings adjoining were burned out early this morning. Loss, $40,000.

ECONOMY IN LEARNING

Prof. E. R. Shaw's Lecture Before the Froebel Society in Brooklyn.

PRESENT METHODS WASTEFUL

Complex Conditions of Modern Life Make Improvement Necessary—Association of Ideas in the Acquisition and Retention of Knowledge.

A lecture was delivered last evening before the Froebel Society, Brooklyn, by Prof. Edward R. Shaw, Dean of the School of Pedagogy of New York University on "Mental Economy in Teaching and Learning." Prof. Shaw said in part:

"There can be no mental economy in learning on the part of the pupil unless there is provision to this end by the teacher and those who direct the teacher's work. Never in the history of teaching was there so urgent need for this provision as at the present time, as many subjects of study must now be pursued by school children. For a generation additions to school studies have gone forward.

"Some of the additions have been due to the advocacy of specialists, some to the demands of men whose predilections were of practical turn. In reality, however, the additions are due to the fact that the more complex state of society demands a more varied preparation, and it is an age impulse, an age-spirit expressing itself crudely, blindly, but nevertheless emphatically, that has forced additions to course of study.

"Teachers have constantly complained at each new addition. Many complain that the number of subjects is too great for the time allowed for their teaching and the strength and powers which the pupils can put forth, and those teachers accordingly feel that we ought to go back to a simpler programme of studies. Many studies in the programme and so little time—that condition is the problem with which they are now struggling.

"There is one thing we may just as well make up our minds to; that is, to face the conditions which now confront us; for we arenot going back to any simpler programme of studies. It is idle to hope for this. Society, in all its phases, is becoming, as we well know, more and more complex.

"What, then, is needed to fit the coming generation for all these changes? Is it not evident that the youth must have a many-sided training in order to fit him for the constantly increasing complexity of environment into which he is born?

"It has long been recognized that schools exist to give the rising generation in the brief interval of youth the past experience of the race, to fit them fully for their environment, and also to equip them so that they may aid in carrying further the perfection of the social and economic life. I do not lose sight of the fact that teachers are overburdened as a rule, at the present time.

"Much of the burden falling upon them, however, is due to imperfect organization, and a lack of knowledge of the correlation of means and ends on the part of those who direct the rank and file of teachers, and also to their own inadequate knowledge of their application of the principles of educational science.

"Mental economy, then, in teaching and learning becomes a most pertinent and important question. A closer interrelation of all the subjects of study is possible, and a close correlation of subjects now separately taught, a subordination of the formal aspects of studies to the more important content involved, would secure to pupils economy in learning and to teachers economy of labor in teaching.

"I pass now to consider what the teacher may more directly do to secure this mental economy in learning. The fundamental proposition toward this end is that of using the self-activity of the pupil in the largest and fullest measure instead of the employment of didactic methods. The idea of allowing the self-activity of the pupil its largest scope, of evoking it in its fullest measure, has been urged by all writers upon education throughout this century, and yet if our methods are any exponent, they revealed the fact that we have not yet perceived the full truth of this fundamental principle of education.

Recollection by Association.

"By means of correlation we seek to make all associations stronger. The principle of psychology here involved is secure to the pupil as many associations in reference to any object of thought as may be made to cluster about it naturally. Mental economy in learning is secured when we so surround or present the pupil that associations and the perception of relations are easy for him. We depend, in the use of our knowledge, quite as much upon recollecting as we do upon remembering. Recollections depend upon associations resulting from perception of relations.

"We must also bear in mind that all minds do not associate things in the same way. There is a great diversity in this particular; an idea, an image of a relation which would form the connecting link for one mind would be of less value for a similar purpose to another mind. It is by means of correlation that larger opportunity is afforded for each mind to make those associations which are natural to its own constitution and upon which it handles its past experience.

"In order to evoke the self-activty of the pupil in the fullest degree we must bring him face to face with an actual experience, we must present the knowledge he is to acquire in such a form as to furnish him an experience with that knowledge at first hand without any remove or go-between whatever. We fail lamentably in doing this and this failure causes expenditure of mental effort, and an amount of mental friction commensurate with the results achieved.

"Do not for a moment suppose that I would advocate making the pupil's pathway so smooth that work on his part would be unnecessary. He should work at full tension of his powers, but is the waste of effort that I arraign, the expenditure of so much labor to secure such a paucity of results.

"The actual performance of any process by a pupil helps greatly his power to apprehend and to comprehend. The child needs to be given the reality itself to deal with rather than symbols, expressions, descriptions, and explanations at second or third hand. It seems to be a habit; indeed, I might almost say a propensity on the part of our profession to take the indirect instead of the direct way. We do not seem to realize that actual experience with the thing at first hand affords the easiest and quickest way of learning.

Too Much Belief in Memory.

"Our didactic methods employ but to a limited extent the self-activity of the pupil. These methods imply too much of a belief in memory. All study which is a direct appeal to memory is unsound. What we wish the student to remember must find its lodgment in his mind, because there has been an appeal to all its powers. The knowledge must work itself into the very texture of his mind through the active use of all his powers in employing that which he will be called upon to remember.

"Further, the self-activity of the pupil cannot be employed in the fullest degree unless the will is given full opportunity to act. At this very point most of our methods break down. Will enters into apperception as a power to focus one's past knowledge on present problems, and will, as an appereceiving activity, can be developed only directly along each line of thought.

"How then shall the teacher condition the pupil so that there shall be this use of the will? Her methods must be of such a character as to allow the pupil to acquire knowledge by that combination of his powers, and by that marshalling of his ideas which are individual and peculiar to him. The highest mental economy in learning will be secured when we make opportunity for this individual approach on the part of each pupil.

"In such cases there is a concentration of attention given spontaneously and naturally and adjusting itself to the matter in hand. There is no exterior compulsion, no urging, no clash. The will works freely in co-ordination with all the mental powers and emotions which the problem, the exercise of the experiment, calls forth.

"So also of memory; there is no separate appeal to it; it results from the correlating functioning of all the powers of the mind involved. By this method also judgment is appealed to and exercised in manifold ways. The pupil's knowledge with this procedure is clear and exact and always at command.

"Moreover, he unifies and relates all his knowledge because of its definite association. He has brought into his mind nothing not understood by him, nothing that he cannot at once put to use, nothing that does not join itself closely to the various series of ideas his mind has already constructed. It is the method of true self-development.

"It demands of the teacher close study of the culture material in order to put it before the pupil in small parts, to the end that by his own unaided powers and his past experiences he may acquire the new. It is the method which affords the fullest opportunity for the development of the powers of expression and command of the forms of language, for when the pupil is required to express himself he has definite and well-related ideas to express."

FISHERY CONGRESS AT TAMPA.

A Permanent Organization to be Formed—A Committee Appointed.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 19.—The National Fishery Congress convened at noon to-day in Tampa Bay Hotel Auditorium, with a good attendance. The congress was called to order by Mayor Myron E. Gillet of this city, who delivered a brief address of welcome.

Temporary organization was then perfected, Mayor Gillet being made temporary Chairman and Secretary Cunningham of the Tampa Board of Trade was named as temporary Secretary. The following committee was then appointed: W. E. Meehan of Pennsylvania, M. E. Gillet of Florida, S. G. McLendon of Georgia, A. A. Wiley of Alabama, Dr. H. M. Smith of Washington, F. Q. Brown of Massachusetts, and Gen. Houston of Florida, to pass on credentials and perfect a permanent organization.

The congress then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The permanent Chairman has not as yet been decided upon, but Dr. Hugh M. Smith of the United States Fish Commission will be made permanent Secretary. The United States Fish Commission's propagating car and steamer are both here.

Equestrian Statue of "Energy."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Government has decided to defray the cost of casting the colossal equestrian statue representing "Energy" or "Force," which Mr. George Frederick Watts, the artist, has been working at for years as a gift to the nation.

It will be placed in Hyde Park.

Strike of 10,000 Russian Hands.

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—A strike of 10,000 hands has occurred at Ivanovo and elsewhere in the Province of Vladimir in consequence of the dissatisfaction growing out of the new Government regulations for factories.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Army, Buffalo.

ASTOR.—Brewster Cameron, Tucson, Arizona; T. Kirk White, Hamburg.

BUCKINGHAM.—Prof. O. C. Marsh, New Haven.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Gen. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

HOLLAND.—W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL.—A. P. Plough, St. Paul; Bishop D. U. Rhoades, St. Paul; H. W. Wilmont, M. P., London; Julius Murzburger, President of City Council, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL.—K. Mitsukuri, Tokio, Japan; the Rev. F. B. Meyers, London.

SAVOY.—Countess Penaloza de Brassa, Paris.

WALDORF.—W. A. Roebling, Trenton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, D., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. Adler, woolens, Broadway Central Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hat supplies; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods; H. Johnston, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laffin, upholstery goods; 108 Worth Street; Everett House.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burroughs & Dula, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Dula, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Cahn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Cahn, woolens; 84 Thomas Street; Holland House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Custer, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Wyman, furnishing goods and ribbons; Hotel Manhattan.

Clarke & Blake, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clarke, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Curtis, S. C., Sons & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. H. Curtis, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. Niven, laces and jewelry; 54 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Douglass, Thomas & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; E. L. Douglass, upholstery goods and carpets; 45 Lispenard Street.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, domestic dress goods, hosiery, and laces; Everett House.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Many Bills Introduced in Both Houses and Recess Nominations Confirmed.

REVISION OF TAXATION LAWS

Senator Stranahan's Measure for the Appointment of a Commission to Collect Data and Suggest Changes Presented.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Ellsworth, temporary President, again presided at this morning's session of the Senate, which, as usual, was brief.

A large number of bills were introduced, and the Senate's Finance Committee reported the bill increasing the number of printed bills from 540 to 1,140, after which the recess nominations sent to the Senate were taken up and confirmed.

At 11:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Little time was lost in getting to work in the Assembly. Speaker O'Grady called the House to order promptly at 11 o'clock, and the usual routine business and reading of bills was expeditiously disposed of.

Several bills were reported out of Cities Committee and advanced to third reading. Among them were Mr. Donnelly's bill relating to the rotation of Justices in New York and a number of measures of Mr. Hill's concerning the issuance of bonds for various purposes by the City of Buffalo.

One of the bills progressed entailed amendment in committee. Mr. Green, who made an extended speech upon the subject the first night of the session, seized the opportunity to ask how the House was to know about the amendments made in committee.

"I think the gentleman is as well informed as the Chair as to how he will find out about amendments made in committee," the Speaker answered.

The Assembly adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Proposal to Grant Full Power to the City to Build Bridges.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Guy in the Senate and Mr. Mitchell in the Assembly have introduced a bill authorizing New York City to bond itself in $200,000 for the improvement of Mosholu Parkway between Bronx Park and Van Cortlandt Park, where it extends from Jerome Avenue to Bronx Park, including a bridge over the New York and Harlem Railroad and other necessary work for approaches.

Senator Guy also introduced a bill extending the powers of the Commissioners of Deeds of the municipalities constituting the greater city over the whole city.

Other bills interesting New York City particularly were introduced by:

Senator Grady—To authorize the City of New York to construct such bridges across the East River as the city authorities may decide without the special act of the Legislature. The city, through the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Board of Public Improvements, is authorized to acquire such land and other property as may be necessary.

Senator Coffey—Extending all licenses heretofore issued for theatres in the late City of Brooklyn which will expire during the month of April, 1898, until May 1, 1898.

Mr. Glazer—Providing that no corporation constructing and operating any street surface railroad within the limits of the City of New York shall charge any passenger more than 5 cents for one continuous ride from any point on its road, or any road, line, or branch operated by it, or under its control, to any other point thereof or any connecting branch.

Mr. Fine—To amend the police pension fund law of the City of New York by providing that each roundsman relieved from service and placed on the pension fund roll shall be paid $750 per annum, and each patrolman $700 per annum.

Mr. Tiffany—Prohibiting the building of railways of any kind upon East Eighteenth Street, Borough of Brooklyn, between Caton and Foster Avenues.

Mr. Wallace—Fixing the fees of the County Treasurer of Queens at 25 cents for the sale and advertisement of lots in the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In accordance with the suggestions contained in Gov. Black's message to the Legislature, Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the taxation laws. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, residents and inhabitants of the State of New York, to collate and report facts concerning the taxation of property, together with a summary of conclusions to be drawn therefrom, and to suggest such changes as they deem advisable in the statutes of the State relating thereto. The committee must present their final report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15 next.

Among other bills introduced were the following:

Senator Guy—Providing for an amendment to the Constitution that the Governor may make additional designations of Justices to sit on the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the certificate of the Presiding Justice that additional Justices are needed for the speedy disposition of business.

Senator Raines—Amending the railroad law to provide that while a certificate of public convenience and necessity has been granted by the Railroad Commissioners, and the railroad company shall fail to begin the construction within two years, the Railroad Commissioners may revoke the certificate.

Senator Ahearn—Amending the insurance law to provide that no corporation transacting a credit guarantee business in the State shall advertise any assets or capitalization which are not held at the sole and exclusive risk of such business.

Senator Foley—The excise law amendments proposed by the Liquor Dealers' Association of New York, which Mr. Tekulsky yesterday submitted to the Governor.

Senator Grady—Authorizing the Armory Board to make application to the court for the appointment of a commission of three residents of New York to make a just and equitable estimate of the damage to the owner of the property selected as a site, and to acquire the property in the usual manner.

Senator Sullivan—Requiring private bankers in any city of the first class to file bonds for the security of depositors.

Mr. Mahar—Providing that after the passage of the act all life insurance policies issued by any company or association, upon which premiums have been paid for three years, shall not be forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after three years. The insured must be credited with a paid-up policy up to the time the insured ceased to pay for the amount already provided for by the regular life insurance companies upon a basis fixed by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State. No life insurance company or association will be permitted to do business in this State that violates this provision.

Mr. Mahar—To regulate the hours of labor of drivers of hackney coaches and cabs in cities of the first class. It provides that twelve hours' labor, to be performed within fourteen consecutive hours, with reasonable time for meals, shall constitute a legal day's work for licensed drivers of all public hackney coaches or cabs.

Mr. Van Rensselaer—Appropriating $120,000 for the building of a bulkhead and dam in the Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal.

Mr. Greenwood—Appropriating $100,000 for the establishment of a normal school at Lyons.

Mr. Bondy—Providing for the taxation of fire insurance companies and to increase the taxation on foreign fire insurance companies. Fire insurance companies in this State are to be classified as domestic, State, and foreign companies. Foreign companies are to be taxed 5 per cent. on their gross premium receipts, and State and domestic companies 2½ per cent. on their net profits, to be collected by the State Superintendent of Insurance.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Republicans Not Likely to Support the Grady Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The distaste of the Republicans to letting Tammany profit by the "starchless" civil service law was voiced to-day by Senator Lexow, who acted as sponsor for Gov. Black's bill in the last Legislature. The Senator was asked if the Republicans would help the Democrats put through the Grady bill, making the Black law apply to New York City.

"I don't see why we should do so," he said. "It's their own dilemma, and I don't see that we are called upon to help them out of it. I see that the Tammany lawyers have already decided that the State law applies without a special enactment. Then why not let it rest at that?"

This utterance is construed in some quarters to mean that the Grady Civil Service bill will be smothered in committee.

FOR ANOTHER COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Three New Members Will Be Required if Mr. Reddington's Bill Passes.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Reddington of the Thirty-fourth New York District is preparing a bill for the amendment of the New York City charter, which will provide for an additional Council District of the Municipal Assembly. The charter fixes the number at ten, and the purpose of the bill is to change the designation of boundary of the Fourth and Fifth Districts, which include now the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts.

The objection to the present boundary lies in the fact that the Thirty-fourth Assembly District is divided into two Municipal Assembly Districts, and that the Fifth Municipal Assembly District is in the Boroughs of both Manhattan and the Bronx, and this Mr. Reddington considers inadvisable. The bill will compel the changing of the other numbers of districts after number five.

It will be submitted to leaders in New York City this week, and it is possible that instead of increasing the number of districts it may be made to change the boundaries of the Fourth and Fifth Districts so as to obviate the supposed difficulty. If a new district is created it will necessitate the election of three new members.

REPEAL OF SPECIAL JURORS ACT.

Senator Brush's Bill Opposed by ex-Assemblyman Austin.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day gave a hearing on Senator Brush's bill for the repeal of the Special Jurors act passed two years ago for New York and Kings County. The bill provides for a special jury of 3,000 persons for the trial of important cases, its purpose being to eliminate from the jury list persons certain to be rejected on trial.

Senator Brush asked that the bill be repealed for the reason that it has been in effect for two years, a considerable expense had been incurred in securing the jury, and no trial had ever been had at which a jury was selected from this special list.

Ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin of New York happened to be present and opposed the repeal of the bill upon the ground that it had not yet had a fair trial. He said it had taken two years to secure the jury and it was only a short time ago that the box was filled. There were now several persons confined in the Tombs awaiting trial and the District Attorney had assured him that he proposed to draw a jury from the special list at the first opportunity. It was unfair to repeal this law before it should have a trial, and the Legislature could afford at least to wait a month or six weeks for such a trial.

The committee took no action, but a decided sentiment was manifest to permit a fair trial of the law, as Mr. Austin requested.

The committee fixed for Wednesday of next week the hearing on Senator Cantor's Anti-Trust bill, and for Feb. 2 on Senator Guy's bill restricting fraudulent advertising.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Plan for Constitutional Changes to Relieve the Appeal Court Submitted at a Meeting.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—At the meeting of the State Bar Association to-day the Committee on Law Reform submitted an important report asking for constitutional changes that will relieve the Court of Appeals. They say:

"At the meeting of the Constitutional Convention in 1894 the court was engaged upon a calendar of 669 causes, made up for the October term, 1893, which was not completed until January, 1895. At the latter date a new calendar was made up containing 852 causes, and in 1897 a new calendar containing 966 causes, with 58 undisposed of, upon the calendar made in 1895, making a calendar of 1,024 causes at the beginning of 1897. During 1897 448 appeals were heard, but a very considerable number were appeals from orders not upon the regular calendar, and also criminal cases added to the calendar from time to time, so that the highest number reached upon the present calendar is 265.

"As the preferred calendar contains 266 causes, the court begins the present year upon the general calendar of Jan. 1, 1897, having spent all of 1897 upon the preferred calendar and causes remaining undisposed of upon the calendar made in 1895.

"It appears that there are remaining on the present calendar and undisposed of 678 cases, and that the total number pending in the court Jan. 10, 1898, is 997. It will be noted that the number of returns filed in 1897 is smaller than previous years. During the past year 448 causes have been disposed of by the court and 997 remain undisposed of. The court is two years behind its work, since it can only, at the rate of the present year, dispose of 996 causes in two years. That is the accumulation of business up to the present time.

"The practical remedy, therefore, seems to be the appointment by the Governor of seven members of the bar and bench, who shall constitute a court to take charge of the arrears of business, upon substantially the same basis as the Commission of Appeals which was appointed to take the arrears of the old court in 1870 at the time the present Court of Appeals came into existence.

"No reason can be given why men selected from the bar throughout the State should not be able to perform the work with the same degree of ability and dispatch as those who might be selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court have, as a rule, had no experience in sitting in review as an appellate tribunal, and in that respect would have no advantage over members of the bar, and such a course would avoid the disorganization of the Supreme Court, already suggested, and leave matters, so far as that court was concerned, very much if not entirely as at present constituted.

"This tribunal should have substantially the powers and duties of the former second division, and be called into existence upon the certificate of the court and dissolved upon its recomendation, as was the case with the second division. This would enable the calendar to be cleared and the court to start out with a clear calendar in 1900 and enable causes to be heard within a reasonable time after the filing of the return."

The election of officers for the association resulted as follows: President—Ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale of Albany; Recording Secretary—L. B. Proctor of Albany; Corresponding Secretary—Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany; Treasurer—Henry A. Peckham of Albany.

Vice Presidents—First District, Louis Marshall of New York; Second District, MacGrane Coxe of Southfield, Orange County; Third District, Clarence E. Bloodgood of Catskill; Fourth District, Richard L. Hand of Elizabethtown; Fifth District, Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton; Sixth District, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira; Seventh District, James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester; Eighth District, Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport.

Judges Dined by the Bar Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The State Bar Association gave a banquet to-night to Chief Judge Parker and Judge Andrews, his predecessor, in the Kenmore. Edward G. Whitaker, President of the association, presided. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices Cox and Wallace of the Supreme Court were guests. Gov. Black paid a tribute to the judiciary in general and the two Judges in particular.

FOR MR. BUTTERWORTH'S PLACE.

Charles H. Duell of Syracuse Talked Of for Patent Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Petitions were being circulated in the Senate and Assembly today asking President McKinley to appoint Charles H. Duell, a patent attorney of Syracuse, as Commissioner of Patents in place of the late Benjamin Butterworth.

Saying Good-Bye to Dr. Eliot.

The Unitarian Club of New York gave a farewell dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel to the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, who leaves the First Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, to begin his duties in Boston as Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. John A. Taylor of Brooklyn expressed the "good-bye" of the club to Dr. Eliot, and the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., welcomed him to Boston on behalf of the association.

CANAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Bill Providing for an Investigation by Citizens to be Reported to the Assembly.

DEMOCRATS WANT A COUNSEL

Amendment Aiming at the Appearance of ex-Senator Hill to be Offered—Views of Leader Donnelly and Senator Cantor.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and after an hour's discussion adopted a bill which they will report to the Assembly as a solution of the canal expenditure. The bill reads:

Section 1. The Governor, within twenty days after this chapter takes effect, shall appoint not less than seven citizens of the State to constitute a Canal Investigation Commission.

2. Such Commissioners shall, within ten days after their appointment, meet at a place within the State to be determined by a majority of them, and elect from their number a Chairman and a Secretary. Such Commissioners shall serve without pay, but shall be entitled to receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duty, to be paid by the Treasurer upon the audit and warrant of the Controller.

3. The Commissioners shall examine and report concerning:

First—The work already done in connection with the deepening of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895.

Second—The contracts made for such improvement, and whether such contracts were properly made.

Third—The amount of money actually expended, and whether such expenditures were proper.

Fourth—The proportion of the improvement included in contracts already made.

Fifth—The portions of either canal not included in any contract.

Sixth—The amount which will be required to complete the improvement of such canals in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Superintendent of Public Works or the State Engineer and Surveyor.

Seventh—Such other matters as are, in the judgment of the Commissioners, of public interest in connection with the proposed improvement.

4. The Commissioners shall proceed with such examination with all convenient speed, and report the results thereof, in writing, with their opinion, to the Governor on or before the 1st day of June, 1898. The Governor shall transmit such report to the Legislature at the opening of the next session. The Governor, upon application of the commission, may extend the time for making its report, but not beyond the 1st day of July, 1898.

5. The commission may take testimony in relation to any matter which it is hereby required to investigate, and may require the attendance of witnesses in this State whom it may wish to examine. For the purpose of such investigation and examination the commission possesses all the powers conferred upon a committee of the Legislature by the legislative law or upon a committee under the Code of Civil Procedure. The commission may employ counsel, engineers, and such other assistants as may be deemed necessary.

6. The sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

7. This act shall take effect immediately.

The committee divided on party lines when it came to an argument on the bill, the Republican members all voting for it and the Democrats against it. Leader Donnelly made a brief speech in opposition.

Mr. Donnelly, the Democratic leader, said that the Democrats would fight the bill on the floor of the House. "Of course," he said, "we cannot let such a reflection on the personnel of the Legislature and such an interference with its prerogatives go through without a protest. We shall contend for an investigation by the Legislature itself." It is understood to-night that when the bill is reported to the Assembly two amendments will be offered from the Democratic side, one to have the appointments to places on the commission made by and with the consent of the Senate and the other providing that the minority shall have the right to be represented before the commission by counsel. George Palmer of Schoharie will offer these amendments, and there are those who see in this fact the handiwork of David B. Hill. It is pointed out that, as counsel for the Democrats before the commission of investigation, Mr. Hill would have an ideal opportunity to hew out material for the next campaign, and the possibility of his figuring in that capacity is hinted at in many quarters.

The Senate Finance Committee will act on the canal resolutions to-morrow, adopting the Governor's bill as reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator Cantor, who will lead the Democrats in their fight against the Black investigation plan, does not agree with Mr. Donnelly in the grounds of his opposition thereto. He said to-night:

"I am in favor of an outside commission, but the names should be inserted in the proposed bill, or, if the Governor is to have the naming of the commission, then the Senate should pass upon the names. What we want is to have the whole State consider the names before they are appointed."

The project of turning the canals over to the Federal Government is being discussed by many members of the Legislature, but the prospect of any action being taken on that line is dim.

SOLDIERS' HOME OVERCROWDED.

Necessity for an Immediate Appropriation Urged Upon Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Early this morning Gov. Black received a delegation of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home of Bath. They called to draw his attention to the urgent necessity for immediate appropriations for carrying on the work of the home.

Col. Horatio King of Brooklyn, who headed the delegation, told the Governor that the capacity of the home was 1,200, while 1,422 veterans were at present crowded in the buildings. The cellars even were utilized, including the cellar of the hospital, where sick old soldiers are now lying. Beds are kept within eighteen inches of one another in the barracks to utilize all possible space. The better class of old soldiers are now applying for relief, and for ten years to come the applications will increase in number.

Col. King declared the situation so bad as to demand special legislation immediately. The home, he said, could not wait until June for an appropriation. If the money to be asked is given now no further special appropriations will be necessary. What is wanted is $108,000 to cover the following needs: For a new barrack for 250 men, $54,000; additional hospital accommodations, $20,000; building for a library and reading room, $30,000; repairs, $15,000, and for a cold storage system $9,000.

The Governor told the board he would take the matter under consideration.

LUETGERT TRIAL STORMED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Anxiety to hear the proceedings in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert for the murder of his wife resulted in a free fight in and around Judge Gary's courtroom to-day, in which the two bailiffs standing guard at the door were badly mauled and several spectators vigorously clubbed.

A crowd of four or five hundred persons, including many women, had gathered outside of the courtroom when suddenly a rush was started for the doors, and though the guards resisted vigorously, they were swept aside, and the crowd poured into the room, causing considerable excitement.

A detachment of police was sent on the double quick to the court, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in clearing the room, and driving the crowd out into the street. The rush, it is said, was caused by a rumor that Luetgert was to go on the stand this afternoon.

Tablet Memorial for Dr. Lyons.

A bronze tablet to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Jacques J. Lyons, for nearly forty years pastor of the Spanish-Portuguese Church, was unveiled yesterday in the church building, at Seventieth Street and Central Park West. The tablet had been placed between the two doors leading to the vestibule. Only relatives and a few friends of the dead minister were present, and the services were of the simplest sort. H. Pereira Mendes, the present pastor of the congregation, read a prayer, and this was followed by a brief address. Dr. Lyons died in 1877.

Vio-Violet
has the delicate
and natural fragrance
of Spring Violets
Lundborg's

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Quigg Bill Presented in the Senate and Referred to Committee.

INDEPENDENTS IN CONFERENCE

Messrs. Pavey, Weekes, Laimbeer, and Seligsberg May Draw Up a Measure from All the Proposals Submitted.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Quigg Primary Election bill, the provisions of which have already been outlined in these dispatches, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ford this morning, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This committee also has before it the Brush and Pavey bills on the same subject.

Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said to-day that the committee would not take up the primary matter before next Tuesday. At that time a subcommittee will be appointed to co-operate with another from the House Judiciary Committee in the preparation of the measure which will be presented with the stamp of the "organization" on it, affixed there by Gov. Black himself.

The independents have been assured by the Governor that any primary measure they may agree upon will receive most favorable consideration and stand an excellent chance of being accepted as the party measure, if at all satisfactory. With a view to devising a measure which will embody their ideas, Senator Pavey and Messrs. Weekes, Laimbeer, and Seligsberg have been in consultation over the various proposals now before the Legislature. They will further talk over these and the Ford bill together, and probably make up a bill from them all or draw an entirely new measure, which will be submitted to Gov. Black, as the embodiment of the independent idea.

Mr. Weekes was asked to-day to what extent his co-operation with Gov. Black on the primary question would affect his relations with the organization.

"I think," he replied, "that if a fair primary law is passed, one which will insure to every Republican the right to participate in the organization of the party and to have his vote counted, it will be the duty of every Republican to go into the primaries and abide the result. The majority must rule, and if, under an honest primary system, a man remains away from the polls, it is his own fault."

Mr. Laimbeer said that he thought an honest primary law would go far toward harmonizing the party, but that no law could have that effect unless administered by the right sort of men.

"There are certain men in power in the party in New York now," he said, "under whose direction any law we might enact would be made ineffective. The Committee of Fifty-three has gone too far to think of receding from its position, whether or not a primary law is passed. If one is passed, our organization will be perfected under it, and if the gentlemen now affiliating with the 'regular' organization will throw overboard the men who have been wrecking the party and come in with us all will be well and good. We have no idea of putting ourselves in the hands of Mr. Quigg or his associates, no matter how fair a primary law may be enacted."

GOV. BLACK ON PRIMARY BILLS.

Those Presented Much Too Wordy—A Clear, Concise Amendment All That Is Required.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Gov. Black for the first time this afternoon gave his views upon how a primary law should be prepared and adopted. He said:

"I have before me the bill of Senator Pavey, which I have not yet examined; the bill of Senator Brush, which I have read through quite carefully, and the bill of Senator Ford, the so-called organization bill, which was handed to me this noon.

"I don't know that I have any absolutely decided views upon the accurate terms in which the bill should be drawn, but I am firmly of the belief that an effective and satisfactory primary law can be prepared for this State which will cover not more than three or four pages. In this respect it is possible that the Pavey bill, although I have not read it, but which is six pages long, will meet my approval much more readily than the others introduced, which are from twenty to twenty-nine pages long.

"I don't see what earthly sense there is in a primary law infringing upon the present election law of the State, nor do I see why a primary law should be as lengthy and as intricate as the general election laws. What we want is a clear, decided amendment, contained in as few words as possible, purifying and at the same time simplifying primary elections. It seems to me that good lawyers in this State might draw such a bill, and if none comes to me I shall call upon the Statutory Revision Commission to prepare one.

"I appreciate that it requires a great deal of time and thoroughly conscientious work to prepare a brief but generally commendable measure, but I shall try to find that time.

"Now as to my partisan views in the matter. I want to say that I don't believe that any bill can be too stringent or too wise to satisfy the Republican Party as a whole, and I do not anticipate that any bill that thoroughly reaches the root of this matter will find opposition from the party in the Legislature."

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

John C. Calhoun Will Preside at the First Session This Morning.

The National Conference on Primary Election Reform will be held in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, at 10:30 this morning. It will be called to order by John E. Milholland, as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Mr. Milholland said yesterday that in his introductory speech he would review briefly the progress of reform in laws regulating primary elections and the present status of the primary throughout the country. Other speakers will discuss different aspects of the question.

So far as now arranged, the programme provides for four sessions, each to be presided over by some representative man from one of the distinctive sections of the country. There will be Southern, Northern, Western, and Eastern sessions. The first session, this morning, will be the Southern, and John C. Calhoun, grandson of the Vice President and "Nullifier," will preside. His speech will treat of primary reform in the South, but especially of the South's interest in such reform. Other speakers of the first session will be Mayor Flower of New Orleans and William F. Pollock, a prominent business man of the same city. William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo will also read a paper on primaries.

It is expected that Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, will preside over the Northern, Chauncey M. Depew over the Eastern, and Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Melville E. Stone of Chicago, or James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, over the Western session. It is expected that both ex-Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Hewitt will make short talks at the meeting to-day.

Candidates Not Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed charges of disdemeanor against eighteen candidates for offices in the last campaign who were alleged to have neglected to file certificates of their expenses with the County Clerk. The Grand Jury was satisfied with all the excuses given. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who was a candidate for Register, said he had had no expenses, and that he was ill after the election.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Contracts Were Awarded for Two Schools at a Combined Cost of $490,375—Biennial Census.

There was a full attendance upon the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, at which much routine business was transacted. The budgets from Queens and Richmond Boroughs were received and placed on file.

A communication was received from Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, relative to the biennial school census of New York City, in which the Superintendent certifies that this census for 1897 had been made satisfactorily to him, at a cost of $38,490.89, of which sum about $25,000 remains unpaid. The statement was made that from this certificate it appears this census cost about 10 cents per capita, whereas in New Jersey, with its more widely scattered population, the cost of the school census is limited by law to 5 cents per capita. The subject was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the finality of the State Superintendent's certificate. Commissioner Little stated that the board had received no official information of the results of this census, but if the press reports were correct it would appear that there are more school houses here than can be used, whereas the fact is that they are overcrowded.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation reported that an appeal had been taken to the Appellate Division from the order of Justice Joseph F. Daly issuing a peremptory mandamus upon the board to make a requisition on the Controller for $3,000 to pay the fees of Thomas Allison, taxed some time ago by Justice Truax.

A recommendation from the Committee on Instruction was adopted giving authority to the City Superintendent of Schools, with the approval of the committee, "to permit the reorganization of classes of the fourth and fifth years in any school having a shorter course of instruction, whenever necessary accommodations cannot be found in the neighborhood schools for pupils of such years."

Recommendations of the Board of Superintendents for the appointment of a number of assistant teachers were adopted, and the following appointments were also made: Frederico Edelman, third assistant in Boys' High School, to teach Spanish; Miss C. S. Vanderbilt, third assistant in Girls' High School; teachers of instrumental music, Miss Nellie N. Dalton and Miss Libbie E. Colin; teacher of shop work, Augustus Ludwig.

Contracts were awarded as follows: To P. J. Walsh for erecting a new school building, One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, between First and Second Avenues, at a cost of $296,444, and to Jones & O'Connor for erecting new Public School No. 44, Hubert and Collister Streets, at a cost of $193,931.

The board will meet again Wednesday, Jan. 26.

MISSION WOMEN PROTEST.

They Object to Praise of Oriental Religions as Being Good Enough for the People.

The speakers at the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society yesterday made a protest against the idea which, they say, is being circulated by the East Indian Swamis, who have been giving drawing room lectures in this country, that the religion of India is not at all a bad religion, and quite good enough for the people.

The society held an all-day session at the Bible House, with devotional exercises in the morning, a luncheon—an annual feature furnished every year by a generous member—and in the afternoon listened to reports and addresses by its own workers in foreign missionary fields, and Mrs. John Mott, whose husband is at the head of the student volunteer work in New York.

"When the religion of India countenances the child marriage, the evil it brings, and the other evil practices of the country, it cannot be a good religion for the people," said Miss Grace R. Ward of India, the first speaker. "In my work in the Zananas there was one woman with whom I used to read the Bible, and whose little girl I taught to read, who said to me one day, 'Oh, my heart is so sad, for I hear always the cries of the child.'

"'What child?' I asked her, and then she told me of a child wife who lived across the street from her, and whose pitiful cries she could hear at all times. This child, a little girl probably about ten or eleven years old, had been married by a man of fifty, who had brought her home to live with him and his little boy of five years old. She was a frail, delicate little girl. Sometime she was ill treated reached her parents in another town, and an old aunt was sent to her. She found the child in such a bad condition that she picked her up in her arms, and carried her home to her parents. How long she could stay with them I don't know, but probably not more than two or three months, for they would be too much afraid of their son-in-law to keep her longer."

Mrs. Mott has recently made a tour of the missionary stations of the world with her husband. She spoke of the evils of the Oriental religions, and the unfortunate status of women under them, and the wrong idea given of the religion of India by traveling Swamis.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Annual Meeting of the Congregation—No Pastor Called.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, was held last night, but it was not settled as to who shall be the pastor of the church. A committee of five was appointed a year ago to fill the vacant position, but the committee has not been able to find a pastor. The Rev. F. B. Richards, assistant pastor of the church, presided at the meeting. The report was made by William H. Thompson, Chairman, who said that there had been a great many false rumors as to the doings of the committee.

"We had concluded," said the speaker, "to call the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, but his illness prevented his accepting the pastorate. A number of names have been considered by the committee, but we have none to report now.

"The Rev. Dr. Raymond, President of Union College, has served us, and a great many of our members desired that he be made pastor. He was unable to accept the call, however, because of his duties at his college."

The report was accepted and the committee was continued. The report of the Church Committee showed that in spite of the fact that the church has had no pastor the work had been continued with marked success. There are 697 members in the church, and the total benevolent contributions for the year were $20,720.44.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: William Ives Washburn, Clerk; Nathaniel C. Fisher, Treasurer; Silas C. Paine, Clarence W. Eckhart, Robert B. Fleming, and Thomas S. H. Simpson, Church Committee; H. Hayden, Superintendent of the Sunday School Committee.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Maryland Casualty Company is being formed with $250,000 capital and $100,000 surplus.

Adolph Loeb & Son of Chicago have received the Cook County agency of the Washington Assurance Company.

Lewis & Hall of New York have been selected to write reinsurance lines for the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The regular January meeting of the New York Tariff Association will be held to-day. Applications of the Atlanta Home, the reorganized Manhattan Fire, British American, and Western of Toronto, for admission will be acted upon. It is not expected that the Executive Committee will report anything in regard to the regulation of branch offices.

Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California bases his suit against the foreign companies to recover license fees and taxes on the ground that the decision of the Supreme Court of California against the tax law in no wise prevents the Commissioner from excluding companies not conforming to the unconstitutional law or to any other restriction he may see fit to make.

The insurance on the Livingston Building, at 55 and 57 West Third Street, was distributed as follows: Building Scottish Union and National, $80,000; rents, German of Rochester, $15,000; on stock of H. M. Marx's Sons, furriers, National, $2,500; Palatine, $1,000; Merchants' of Philadelphia, $1,500; Springfield, $1,500; Firemen's Fund, $1,500; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Agricultural, $1,500; Helvetia, $1,500; North River, $1,000; on stock of G. Wuerth Manufacturing Company, picture frames: German-American, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Citizens', $1,000; Norwood, $750; Western of Toronto, $500; British America, $1,000; Capital, $500; Merchants' of Newark, $500; Hartford, $750; on machinery of same: Norwood, $250; Hartford, $250; National, $1,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $500. Goldstein and Celler will adjust losses of Marx and Wuerth. On stock of Laurchick, Yatkowsky, and Silverman; Palatine, $2,500; Washington, $2,500; North America, $1,000; Underwriters', $3,000; Colonial, $8,000; Lincoln, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Lyons, Stadholz & Co. adjusters. On stock of Gottlieb & Bernstein: Home, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $1,000; Lyons, Stadholz & Co. adjusters. The loss to H. M. Marx's Sons on the fourth floor was nearly total, while the loss on the building has already been settled for $2,000.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Morgan Says Mr. Cleveland Was for Annexing Hawaii After Restoring the Queen.

WOULD HAVE TAKEN CUBA ALSO

He Continues His Speech for Annexation and Predicts that the Islands Could Supply the Whole United States with Coffee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Morgan continued his speech in advocacy of the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the Senate to-day. He announced at the conclusion of to-day's session that he probably would require one more day in which to complete his presentation of the subject.

Senator Morgan dealt to-day with the questions of the agricultural and commercial possibilities of the islands, with the character of the present Government, and with the position of the residents of the island on the subject of annexation. He repeated his assertion that President Cleveland was favorable to the acquisition of the islands and again expressed the opinion that it was his intention to have restored Queen Liliuokalani and to have negotiated with her a treaty of annexation. He believed that Mr. Cleveland would never have taken such positive position as he did take against the Dole Government and in opposition to annexation but for the antagonistic and misleading report of Commissioner Blount.

The Senator was interrupted at this point by two or three Senators who were opposed to the treaty who wanted to know if it was not true that Mr. Cleveland had withdrawn the treaty for annexation made by the Harrison Administration. He admitted that this was the case, saying that it was a matter of record, but he still contended that under conditions entirely to his liking Mr. Cleveland would have supported annexation. Mr. Morgan had been convinced from private interviews with the ex-President that he not only believed in the wisdom of annexing Hawaii, but that he also would have recommended the annexation of Cuba under right conditions.

Mr. Morgan took up the criticisms upon the present government of Hawaii, defending it in strong terms, and eulogizing Mr. Dole as one of the most competent rulers of the time. He said that the people naturally sought a close alliance with the United States because they had always had the friendship and support of the people of this country.

Speaking of the resources of the islands, Mr. Morgan said they were manifold, and that the time would come when they would produce enough coffee to supply the demands of all the people of the United States, while, he said, the sugar production had already reached its limit. He estimated that there were at least 176,000 acres of land in the islands adapted to the growth of the coffee tree, and said that industry was rapidly developing. He thought at least 7,500 tons of coffee would be exported from the Islands during the present year. He concluded that the resources of the country were such as to insure a very prosperous future, and predicted that Honolulu would some time in the not distant future attain to great commercial importance, equal in all probability to that of Hongkong or other cities of equal magnitude.

No Statehood Bills This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Committee on Territories of the House has decided to nip the aspirations to Statehood of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico. It was agreed informally to-day at the committee meeting to vote on the question of reporting the Statehood bills at the meeting of the committee one week from to-day. An informal count showed the Republican members of the committee, who will control its action, a unit in their opposition to the three Statehood bills, and they will not be reported this Congress.

PRESIDENT DOLE STARTS EAST.

His Stay in Chicago to Continue During His Own Pleasure—To Have a Guard of Honor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—President Dole of Hawaii left here at 6 o'clock this evening in a special coach provided by H. E. Huntington, and will travel as far as Chicago over the Central and Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern Roads.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Arrangements are being rapidly completed for the reception and entertainment of President Dole of Hawaii, who is expected to arrive in Chicago Saturday morning.

Gen. Brooks, the Department Commander, with headquarters at Fort Sheridan, it is said, will receive orders to have the troops of that garrison meet President Dole upon his arrival in Chicago and act as an escort to the hotel. A guard of honor, with a complement of staff officers, will also be detailed to wait on President Dole while in the city. President Dole's stay in Chicago will depend entirely on his own wishes.

Pardons for Hawaiian Rebels.

HONOLULU, Jan. 12.—A long and important Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. The main subject under discussion was pardons to be granted on Jan. 17. It is understood that the Council of State will be asked to restore civil rights to all who took part in the uprising of 1895. The persons found guilty of participation in the rebellion have been at large on parole. An effort will now be made to make their pardon complete.

WORKING FOR ANNEXATION.

President Dole's Visit May Be Used to Arouse Enthusiasm—Sensational Arguments Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—According to information obtained from Senators, the discussion on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in executive session only moderately reflects the efforts being made outside the Senate to promote support for that convention. It is admitted by its supporters that there is no assurance that the treaty will be ratified, but every effort that can be put forth is being exerted to overcome the opposition.

Supporters of the treaty are not a little annoyed because some of the arguments for the treaty seem to conflict. The Star, which is a warm supporter of annexation, is printing daily arguments to show that the Sugar Trust is opposed to the treaty, and will defeat it, because annexation may be prejudicial to the interests of the trust. But the sugar beet interest is also said to be opposed to it, as a menace to the development of the sugar beet industry. Oddly enough, in some of the statements put forth the sugar beet interest and the Sugar Trust are said to be working together. A very careful observer in the Senate says that his conclusion is, from the signs in

The Wanamaker Store

The Factor of Personality

THE tendency in large affairs is toward the apotheosis of a system and the effacement of the individual. It is not so here.

System we have, but do not worship. It does not rule; it serves. The whole aim of our management is to promote the comfort of the *individual customer*.

We wish you to feel when you enter our doors that you are welcomed personally, not as one of a mass. Your welcome is not only that of a possible customer,—it is that of a visitor—almost that of a guest. Hence, the music, the pictures, the Klondike exhibit, the various spectacles and features through the store for your interest and amusement, and more of them as fast as we can find them.

We should count ourselves fortunate if we could awake and maintain in you a sense of your personal importance to the store, and a personal interest in it and its news;—not as a mercantile enterprise, but as an institution of mutual benefit and community of advantage.

Another Surprise in Jackets

IT will be a difficult thing to surprise the public again by a jacket transaction, for we have done a good deal of that kind of thing in the past few weeks, and the most startling price-reductions have become the Wanamaker matter-of-course. But we think these jackets will surprise you at their prices, whatever your past experience.

There are just two hundred of them. They are made from *finest* Boucles and Kerseys. That word "finest" means something; it isn't the empty phrase of ordinary advertisement. All are lined throughout with changeable taffeta, or black silk serge or satin. The workmanship is beyond criticism; the styles correct, late, jaunty. We sold coats like them in December for $15 and called them bargains,—which they were. Take these at

Six Dollars Each.

The Little French Store. SO far as Paris can be epitomized by representing her elegance, novelty and daintiness in apparel, this Little French Store is Paris in miniature. It contains the largest and freshest collection of new things in New York. It represents, as nothing else could, the closeness of touch with foreign centres of supply. Parisian novelties are seen here as soon as on the counters of the Bon Marche or Louvre,—often sooner.

Here is an example:—

A bridal set in silk bolting cloth and Valenciennes, $140.

Gown made entirely from alternate strips of diaphanous white silk bolting cloth and Valenciennes lace, sweeping from neck to hem. The silk strips carry parallel clusters of tiny plaits; high neck, yoke effect front and back, yoke finished with deep ruffle of the bolting cloth, heavily laced; buttoned at side.

Chemise made in same fashion of alternating strips of the almost transparent silk and fine Valenciennes; square neck, deep ruffle elaborately laced, ribbon bows on shoulders.

Drawers to match, very heavily ruffled and laced.

Second floor.

New Separate Skirts. PRICES here sweep through a magnificent collection of the latest and best, beginning at $4 and stopping at $50. The difference is one of material and trimming only,—there is but one grade of workmanship, — the best, — and the style of the $4 skirt is as good as that at $50.

At $5—Of cheviot serge, in navy blue or black.

At $6.50—Of cheviot serge trimmed with 8 rows of cording.

At $7.50—Of whipcords, tan and brown.

At $7.50—Of silk, bayadere stripes or figured.

At $10.50—Of satin, 7 rows of cording around bottom.

At $14—Of satin all silk lined.

At $18—Of broadcloth, silk lined; 9 rows of cording, dust ruffle.

At $20—Of broadcloth, silk lined; trimmed all around with lengthwise cording; dust ruffle.

At $21—Of satin, silk lined.

At $22.50—Of satin, silk lined; floral designs in red, green, silver and blue.

At $30—Of taffeta, trimmed with ribbon velvet; silk lined, Spanish ruffle.

Other skirts up to $50 in handsome silk and imported materials; all elegant and beautiful.

Second floor.

Japanese Gowns and Jackets. MADE in the hills of Japan from New York patterns. Japanese needle-women are not highly paid, but they do beautiful work. Your gain in both cases.

At $10—Embroidered gowns, various colors; were $12.50.

At $8—Plain gowns, various colors; were $10.

At $4.25—Embroidered jackets, various colors; were $5.50.

At $3.50—Plain jackets; were $4.25.

At $2.75—Striped jackets; were $4.75.

Skirts at $4.25; were $5. Sleeveless vests at $1.50; were $2.

Basement.

Millinery Prices. THERE isn't an undesirable hat here, but they must go out at figures which might make you think it was a sale of odds and ends, unless we warned you. They're all new and fresh, products of the same expert skill and trained taste which gives us our very finest millinery. Cheap at the original prices; what shall we call them now? Gifts?

At $7—Short-back sailor hat, of fur felt, trimmed with birds, plaited taffeta and roses.

At $10—Evening bonnet, with coronet of roses, fancy spangled wings, aigrette, and rosette of cream lace.

At $4—Walking hat of black fur felt, trimmed with black coque feathers, velvet, satin ribbon and steel ornaments.

Other English walking hats in many styles, at half prices. $1.75 instead of $3.50; $2.25 instead of $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Strong Shoe Facts. WE are having a very large movement in shoes as a result of the policy indicated in our recent announcement. We lose money, but that's only half the story. We gain room, and give bargains, two things which go a long way toward compensation.

They are all women's shoes, and in three groups—

Group 1—At $1.50 a pair; embraces 10 desirable sorts; almost all the toe-shapes represented, with and without tips; cloth or kid tops; light and heavy soles. Prices have been up to $3.

Group 2—At $2; the balance of a lot of 2,000 pairs that were made for us at a slack time to sell at the special price of $2.60. There are six styles. We call them equal to a $4 shoe, by all standards of comparison.

Group 3—At $2.40; the Kee-Wanamaker shoe; styles heretofore sold at $3.90.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Table Linen Opportunities. UNLESS you take advantage of them pretty soon, they'll be among the lost opportunities. The last bell is ringing on these old-tariff prices,—we've done some wonderful linen selling in the past two weeks, and the heaviest assortments are getting thin.

Chances are left, however. Here are some:—

TABLE CLOTHS

At $1.75—68x70 in. At $2.75—68x107 in.
At $2.25—68x88 in. At $3—70x108 in.

NAPKINS TO MATCH

At $1.75 doz., 20x20. At $2.65 doz., 24x24.

TABLE DAMASKS

At 90c. yd.—Scotch, bleached, in beautiful patterns, 70 in. wide.

At $1 yd.—Irish, bleached; no starch or dressing, 70 in. wide.

At $1.25 yd.—Flemish, soft, silky finish; 72 in. wide.

At $1.50 yd.—Flemish damask; very fine finish; exclusive designs; 72 in. wide.

NAPKINS TO MATCH PIECE GOODS

At $2 doz.—Scotch, 22x22 in.
At $3.50 doz.—Flemish, 24x24 in.
At $4 doz.—Flemish, 22x22 in.
At $5 doz.—Flemish, 26x26 in.

Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests. WE have them on the ready-to-wear tables, and we have your size among them, whatever that size may be. We fit you just as a tailor does. Our prices will fit you, also,—will the tailor's?

At $20—In black Thibet, Italian cloth lined, silk-faced to buttonhole; double-breasted vest.

At $25—In black Thibet, silk-lined throughout; double-breasted vest.

At $35—In fine imported Vicuna, fully silk-lined; double-breasted vest.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Embroidery Exclusiveness. WE lay considerable stress on the feature of exclusiveness in our embroidery stock. Our method of purchase in St. Gall and Herizau gives us ample opportunity for first choices, and we secure to our own use the most desirable of the styles.

They're on view now, thousands of yards of them, together with an immense stock of staple things in nainsook, Swiss and cambric edgings and insertings. More are coming daily.

Lowest prices, too, if that's a feature which interests you, and it should.

Broadway.

Children's Dresses. QUALITY for price here that's hard to equal and impossible to excel. These are remarkable little dresses for the prices, not only in money-worth, but in tastefulness and prettiness.

At 90c—Of lawn, Gretchen; full waist and belt; trimmed around yoke with embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edging; full skirt with deep hem. Sizes, 1, 2, and 3 years.

At $1—Of fine nainsook, square yoke with fine insertions and hemstitching; lawn ruffles over shoulders; neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery.

At $1.65—Of fine lawn, Gretchen waist; yoke of plaits and fine Swiss insertion; ruffle of fine embroidery around yoke and sleeves; full skirt, deep hem with six fine plaits above.

At $2.35—Of fine nainsook; square yoke of fine insertions and hand-stitching; insertion on skirt; deep ruffle of fine embroidery around yoke.

Second floor.

Plain Truths About Sofa Pillows. WE have some forty or fifty sofa pillows which have remained here too long, and show it. Not exactly soiled, but still not in their pristine freshness. Just as good as ever for you, just as pretty, and just as desirable, but a good deal cheaper than they were. They're all of the finer kinds—silk, satins, brocades, velours; some are of embroidered linen, some are ruffled, some corded. Prices have been cut ruthlessly. The present figures run about this way,—

$2.50, $3, $3.50, $4.50, $5 to $7.50.

Near Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CITY'S MAIL SERVICE

Mr. Van Cott Says the Order to Cut Delivery Expenses May Be Set Aside.

THE DEPARTMENT FAVORS HIM

Many Congressmen Unfamiliar with New York's Needs Enlightened—The Conference at Washington—Carriers Discharged May Not Be Restored.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott has increased hopes that the reduction in the delivery service which was ordered last week will be set aside, and that New York will not be made by Congress to suffer for the shortcomings of the Post Offices of other cities. The orders of the department last week were that $24,000 be saved in the carrier service of the New York office before July 30.

This would entail the abandonment of two deliveries daily in the section of the city north of Forty-second Street, and about sixty-five men would have to be suspended. Mr. Van Cott has just returned from Washington, where he was in conference with department heads. Yesterday he said that, as a result of his conference, he was led to hope that no cut would have to be made. If it was found impossible to avoid the reduction, he believed that a restitution of the former apportionment would be quickly granted by Congress.

"I find," he said, "that this order which has caused us all so much trouble came about through the ignorance which existed among many members of Congress regarding our real needs here. In the first place, many of them could not realize that, as our routes now stand, it is a frequent occurrence for collectors to have to go over their routes twice on the same trip because they cannot carry all the matter. I had to show them that with the present appropriation we were accomplishing only what the people have a right to expect. Of course, it was an easy matter for me to make these points plain, and from the expressions of opinion that I heard I believe that action favorable to us will be taken when the Appropriation bill comes before the House.

"If the cut is to stand it seems to me that our revenues must necessarily decrease—a fact which gives us the support of the department. As it is, we are able to turn over a large enough surplus annually to help materially in making good the deficiencies of offices in other large cities. The efficiency of the Post Office Department depends almost wholly on the efficiency of the carrier service, and if we were to give a less satisfactory service I am sure that the Congressmen of this section would receive the blame for it."

As to whether there was a chance of staying the order in time to prevent the reduction, Mr. Van Cott did not offer an opinion. He said, however, that he did believe that the restitution would come soon after the reduction goes into effect, if not before.

"Supposing you let sixty-five carriers go by Feb. 1, as is proposed, will they be the ones restored if your appropriations are allowed to stand?" was asked.

"I do not know. I have not yet found an authority or a precedent on the subject. Of course, I would like to suspend the men, subject to reinstatement, but I do not know whether or not this can be done. This much is certain, however: If we do not take back the men discharged, we have the civil service lists to select from, and that fact alone should set at ease any who believe this is a political move to get old employes out of office."

PROTESTS OF THE MERCHANTS.

A Congressional Hearing Asked on the Reduction of Mail Deliveries.

The Merchants' Association, which has taken up the matter of the proposed reduction in deliveries, sent a letter yesterday in protest to Edward F. Loud, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. A similar letter was sent to Senator Wolcott, Chairman of the corresponding committee in the Senate. The letter sets forth explicitly the evil effects which will follow such a reduction, and asks that a day be set aside for a hearing at which the President and a committee of the association may present their case.

A circular has also been issued and will be sent to all the merchants in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn. This circular sets forth the conditions which would ensue under the reduction, and points out the lack of wisdom shown in cutting the appropriation of an office which turned over a large surplus last year. The circular intimates that the deficits might be saved in the conduct of the department at Washington rather than in the New York office. Every merchant who receives this circular will be requested to write or wire his protest to the Congressional committee.

SENATE AND LETTER CARRIERS.

Mr. Hoar Introduces a Resolution Asking the Postmaster General About the Reduced Force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the Senate to-day by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts providing for an inquiry by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads concerning the recent order of the Postmaster General, reducing the force of letter carriers in several cities of the country. The resolution directs that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads shall ascertain immediately what amount was necessary to preserve the postal free delivery service of the country.

For his resolution Mr. Hoar asked immediate consideration.

Mr. Wolcott, Chairman of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, objected to the reference of the resolution to his committee. He said the committee was utterly powerless to afford relief for the trouble at which the resolution was directed. He thought the resolution ought by all means to go to the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, he added, was anxious to extend and make more efficient the letter-carrier system, but was powerless.

Mr. Hoar thought the question was a most important one, affecting as it does hundreds of thousands of people who receive mail. By the order of the Postmaster General his own city of 100,000 population was startled by a reduction of ten in its force of carriers. New York, Boston, and other cities throughout the country had suffered a reduction in their forces of letter carriers in about the same proportion.

"This order of the Postmaster General," declared Mr. Hoar, "created consternation among business men. The order was based upon a deficiency in the appropriation for free delivery of about $150,000. All that is needed to remedy the difficulty encountered by the Post Office Department and which confronts the business men of the country is a small additional appropriation."

New York Business Men Interested.

Mr. Carter, (Mont.,) member of the Post Office Committee, said that the committee had this subject under consideration this morning, the discussion being provoked by some communications from New York business men.

"The committee reached the conclusion," said Mr. Carter, "that there is no defect in the law pertaining to the postal service which requires action upon the part of our committee. What is needed is simply an increase in the appropriation for the carrier branch of the service, and naturally the pending resolution ought to go to the Appropriations Committee."

"It is absolutely intolerable," said Mr. Hoar, resuming his statement, "that this great branch of the public service should be stopped or crippled. Many of the smaller cities of the country are to be deprived practically of mail delivery facilities, and it is time that something be done to avoid serious business embarrassment."

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said that he had reason to believe there was a deficit in the free delivery system. The question involved, however, said he, is administrative and not necessarily legislative. Congress, it is perfectly evident, cannot say how many letter carriers shall be assigned to the various cities. That is solely within the province of the Postmaster General.

"The Postmaster General is anxious to give the people of the United States a good carrier service," interrupted Mr. Hoar, "but he has not the money."

The point is, resumed Mr. Allison, that the Postmaster General has presented estimates to Congress too low to cover the expenses of his department. Mr. Allison urged that the Postmaster General be sent a resolution inquiring why the issuance of such an order as had provoked this discussion was necessary, and what remedy was necessary. No suggestion had been made to the Committee on Appropriations that the Postmaster General has not at his disposal sufficient funds to meet the needs of his department.

"We must not here," said Mr. Allison, "attempt an investigation which reflects upon the Postmaster General without first having all the facts before us. Let us get some definite information from the Postmaster General as to defects, if such exist, in his department."

Second-Class Mail the Trouble.

At this point Mr. Wolcott said that he desired to call the Senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble with the financial affairs of the Post Office Department. "It is well understood," said Mr. Wolcott, "that the second-class mail of this country absorbs 95 per cent. of the expenses of the Post Office Department, and supplies only about 3 per cent. of revenue.

"This is the serious point of this discussion, and if Congress should enact into law the measure relating to second-class matter, which will be laid before Congress, the recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated."

Mr. Wolcott then called attention to the opposition of the publishers of New England to the enactment of the bill restricting second-class matter, and pointedly intimated to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) that if New England business men desired excellent free delivery service they ought to be willing to prevent the Government from being imposed upon by the second-class mail fraud. It is opportune at this time, said Mr. Wolcott, to call the Senate's attention to the tremendous loss which is being sustained by the Government in carrying second-class mail matter at one cent a pound.

After some good-natured sparring between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Allison as to the terms of the resolution, the former agreed to change it so that the Postmaster General should be instructed forthwith to inform the Senate what amount of money was necessary to maintain the excellence of the carrier service.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) spoke sarcastically of the good times the people of New England were having under the Dingley law, with their strikes and lock-outs. He thought that a good many of them would now have time to go to the Post Offices to get their mail if it was not promptly delivered by a carrier. He thought the great point involved in the discussion of Post Office finances was the charge that there was an annual leakage of from eight to ten millions of dollars on account of the underweighing of mail matter.

"It is most remarkable," said Mr. Allen, "that charges of such gravity should be made in the public prints, and yet that the party in power should remain with reference to them as silent as the grave. If we only had the nerve to take hold of these frauds and eradicate them, we should have money enough to put a corps of efficient letter carriers in every city in the land."

Mr. Chandler objected to the use of the word "forthwith" in Mr. Hoar's resolution, and, as the Massachusetts Senator declined to eliminate it, he objected to the resolution, and it went over until to-morrow.

THE STOCK GROWERS' BARBECUE.

Buffalo, Bear, Elk, and Antelope to be Served for the Last Time.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—The Committee of Arrangements of the National Stock Growers' Convention has adopted the report of the committee for the barbecue on the afternoon of Jan. 27. This feast will be the last time in America when wild buffalo, bear, elk, and antelope will be served.

The menu will consist of 8 beeves, 4 buffalo, 6 elk, 10 antelope, 4 bears, 40 sheep, 10 pigs, 200 opossums, 10 barrels of pickles, half a ton of cheese, 40 barrels of sweet potatoes, 3,000 loaves of bread, and 400 kegs of beer.

AMSTERDAM EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Agent Oliver Knocked Senseless and $600 in Packages Taken.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A daring robbery was perpetrated here just before 9 o'clock to-night. An unknown man entered the office of the American Express Company, in the heart of the city, assaulted Agent Benjamin F. Oliver with a heavy iron water pipe, knocking him senseless, and then robbed him of $600 which he had done up in packages to send away on the 9:17 east-bound train. The thief made his escape.

Oliver was alone in the building at the time, and was discovered by his son, Benjamin, who found him lying on the floor. He is still unconscious, and it is feared that his skull is fractured.

CONGRESSMAN'S HOUSE ENTERED

Mrs. Loudenslager Frightens the Burglars from Her New Jersey Home.

PAULSBOROUGH, N. J., Jan. 19.—The residence of Congressman Loudenslager, on the river front, was entered by burglars last night and ransacked. The burglars packed up for removal nearly a wagon-load of goods, including the Congressman's clothing, a lot of shoes, bric-a-brac, and valuables.

Congressman Loudenslager is in Washington. His wife was in the house with the servants. A noise awakened her. She was about to go to sleep again when as a matter of precaution she turned an alarm button at the head of her bed and this set off a gong and turned on some of the lights on the lower floor. This action is supposed to have frightened the burglars away, as they decamped, leaving their booty behind. After turning on the alarm Mrs. Loudenslager turned it off again and went to bed. The visit of the burglars was not discovered until this morning, but nothing is missing.

HOSPITAL AMBULANCE WRECKED

There was a collision between a cable car and an ambulance attached to the Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon in which the ambulance was completely wrecked, although no one was injured. The accident occurred at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. The ambulance, driven by George McCoy, was answering a call from Lexington Avenue, and as it neared Third Avenue a car approached. The ambulance had the right of way, and did not slack up. Neither did the car. The car hit the wagon squarely in the middle, breaking it in two and throwing the top into the gutter. Dr. Thomas Buys, who was on the back seat, jumped off just before the collision, and Driver McCoy was thrown off. Neither they nor the horse was hurt. The passengers in the car were shaken up, but none was injured.

Simon Stethers, the gripman, was arrested, but later discharged, as no complaint was made. The railroad company will be asked to pay for the ambulance.

FIREBUG AT HACKENSACK.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 19.—On Sunday last Justice Henderson was informed by Mrs. Schneider, wife of Henry Schneider, that she expected that one of her buildings would be set on fire by one of her tenants, with whom she had trouble. The woman accused denied having conceived such an intention.

Yesterday Mrs. Schneider called Justice Henderson to her place and showed him one of her barns, one corner of which was saturated with oil. In a closet in the oil-soaked section she claimed to have found some half-burned papers. In consequence of this a watch was set last night. At 5:30 this morning the watchers withdrew, and at 6 o'clock Mrs. Schneider's barn was burning fiercely, and despite the efforts of the firemen, was practically destroyed.

After the fire was extinguished Chief Oetting found in one of Mrs. Schneider's houses, which was all right when examined yesterday, a second oil-soaked closet. There was also a quart jar which had contained oil.

Chief Oetting said this evening he had discovered some very strange things in connection with the fire, which he was not prepared to make public, and might not until an arrest was made.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

McGibbon & Co.

913 Broadway.

Our Removal Sale continues with interest and profit to the public, and some of the lines are much broken. In consequence, further reductions have been made in each of our three Great Departments.

Linen Goods. Lace Curtains. Upholstery Materials.

NEW TROTTING TRACK.

The New York Driving Club Has Decided to Replace the Old Fleetwood Grounds.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of the light-harness horse in this city to learn that after all they will have a trotting track near at hand—a track more thoroughly equipped and more splendid in its appointments than old Fleetwood Park, where formerly the New York City driving brigade congregated. It was settled definitely on Tuesday at a meeting of the New York Driving Club, held in the office of Alfred De Cordova, at 9 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. De Cordova was elected President; John H. Shults, Vice President; James McClanahan, Treasurer, and Frederick Dietz, Secretary. The following Executive Committee was also appointed: C. H. McDonald, James Butler, Nathan Straus, W. E. D. Stokes, Luke A. Burke, Frederick T. Steinway, James W. Daly, Samuel McMillan, Frederick Dietz, and A. De Cordova.

Two sites are now being considered. One is near Mount Vernon and the other, which is more acceptable to most of the members because of its easy driving distance, is nearer to the city.

Speaking of the club's plans yesterday, Mr. De Cordova said:

"We intend to give the new city a driving track that will be a credit to it. The grand stand and stables will be as commodious as any in the country, and when the track is completed the horsemen will see old Fleetwood rise phœnixlike, only the new track will be greatly superior to the old. We will take the most available site, and we will begin work on it as soon as we secure the ground. We have already gone so far as to draw plans for the proposed mile course, and as for the expense, the men in the club are wealthy enough and ardent enough for the sport to raise among them enough money to build the track.

"We intend, however, to float some bonds, but I can name four or five of our own members among whom $150,000 could be raised at a moment's notice."

The club at present occupies temporary quarters on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street overlooking the entrance to the Speedway.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Aluminium won, Brambella second, Bluebell third. Time—1:11¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Catawba won, Blarney Stone second, Imperious third. Time—1:17.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds. Three furlongs. Buena Ventura won, Bonnibel second, Clarendo third. Time—0:37¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Acme Club Handicap. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Ostler Joe won, Mainstay second, Caspar third. Time—1:24¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Garland Bar won, Harry Thoburn second, Souffle third. Time—1:44½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Castake won, Lolo second, Lucky Star third. Time—1:11.

Australian Cricketers Victorious.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 19.—The Australians, in the cricket match with the visiting English team, won by an innings and thirteen runs.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER

Filed by a Stockholder of the South and North Alabama Railroad.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19.—J. A. Buelock, who owns nine shares of stock of the South and North Alabama Railroad, which extends from Decatur to Montgomery, and is a very important link in the main line system of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which company controls and operates it, has filed a bill in equity in the City Court at Montgomery, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the first-named corporation.

The bill is ostensibly in the interest of minority stockholders. It alleges that the Louisville and Nashville is rapidly absorbing and appropriating to its own use the property of the South and North Alabama. The orator asks that a receiver be named to take charge of the railroad and operate it for the benefit of all parties concerned, and that a reasonable rental value for use of the same by the Louisville and Nashville since 1873 be ascertained, also that the Louisville and Nashville be made to account for proceeds of bonds issued by South and North Alabama and give a general accounting of its relations with that corporation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for two months is granted to Capt. James O. Mackay, Third Cavalry.

The retirement from active service, Jan. 16, of Capt. Alfred Morton, Ninth Infantry, is announced.

Capt. Charles L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico.

The ordinary leave of absence granted First Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, Second Infantry, is changed to leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability from Dec. 12, 1897.

First Lieut. Colden L'H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving grounds on official business pertaining to the test of small arms ammunition.

First Lieut. Melzar C. Richards is detailed for service as Professor at the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., vice First Lieut. Louis H. Orleman, who is relieved at his own request.

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-Martial appointed Jan. 10, and First Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the said court.

Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, and will join his regiment in the Department of the Platte upon completion of the transfer of the agency property and funds under his charge to his successor.

First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Danville Military Institute, Danville, Va., to take effect March 2, to relieve First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, who, at the expiration of the leave of absence already granted him, will join his troop.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding ten visits between Jan. 15 and March 15 to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., and the Penn Steel Casting Company, Chester, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of steel castings for gun carriages. Capt. Lyle will make not exceeding two visits prior to Feb. 20 to the works of the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of steel castings for mortar carriages.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Foote arrived at Charleston Jan. 18.

Cincinnati arrived at Buenos Ayres Jan. 19.

Bancroft sailed from Smyrna for Genoa Jan. 19.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

No Reorganization at the Annual Meeting of the National Cycle Board of Trade.

FEAR GERMAN RETALIATION

A Committee Appointed to Ask for the Removal of the Tariff on German Bicycles—Potter's Election Now Considered Certain.

For some reason upon which the Directors maintained silence reorganization was not publicly mentioned at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers at 320 Broadway yesterday morning. It had been confidently announced and expected, but except for a changed set of officers the board was constituted the same after the meeting as before. Some significance was placed in the coincidence that R. L. Coleman, who had been most pronounced for reorganization, was chosen First Vice President, but the Directors would not discuss the subject.

Directors were elected as follows: C. S. Dikeman, Torrington, Conn.; R. S. Crawford, Hagerstown, Md.; Kirk Brown, New York; J. A. Carter, Geneva, Ohio; R. L. Coleman, New York; Joseph McKee, New York; A. L. Garford, Elyria, Ohio; George H. Day, Hartford, Conn.; A. R. Peck, Syracuse, New York; C. F. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; Windsor T. White, Cleveland, Ohio; R. Philip Gormully, Chicago, Ill., and A. L. Moore, Cleveland, Ohio.

In executive session, immediately after the public meeting, the new Directors elected officers as follows: President—C. S. Dikeman; First Vice President—R. L. Coleman; Second Vice President—George H. Day; Executive Committee—R. L. Coleman, G. H. Day, A. L. Garford, Joseph McKee, R. P. Gormully. The election of Secretary and Treasurer was deferred. William A. Redding, the present Treasurer, it was said, would decline another term, while Ernest R. Franks, the Secretary, would receive reappointment.

It was urged by Kirk Brown that the prohibitive tariff on German wheels be removed because the Germans are asking for an increased duty on American wheels. A committee was appointed to urge Congress to take steps toward removing the tariff.

In the report of Treasurer Redding the assets were announced as $24,984.53; liabilities, $9,241.20; surplus, $15,743.33. It was reported that the two cycle shows of last year cost the exhibitors $1,000,000.

Peter Golden, New York; Louis J. Kinz, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. R. Gannon, New York, and Fred Forster, New York, are, according to Chairman Mott's circular, transferred to the professional class for riding for money and with professionals at the six-day race. Statements were issued yesterday by Mr. Batchelder and Mr. Powers, with the publication of which the incident of the short-track decision will close for the present. Mr. Powers says the racing association was open to criticism for relying too implicitly on C. W. Ashinger, and in the future will observe caution to prevent similar errors. He concludes by saying the association will continue to promote races, and it is for Mr. Batchelder to say whether he will remain with them.

League members profess no doubt of the election of Isaac B. Potter to succeed himself as President of the L. A. W., after the failure of the opposition to turn Pennsylvania from Potter Tuesday night. Mr. Potter said yesterday that the Pennsylvania representatives stood 66 to 34 in favor of maintaining the compact of support to him. Whatever States are now opposed to Potter will not aggregate sufficient strength to elect another, and if their votes are not for Potter, they will be simply complimentary to another person.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Head-Pin a Struggle Between Boemermann and Keppler.

The bowling competition at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden has aroused more interest than any similar contest ever held in this country. The struggle for the National head-pin championship has now developed into a struggle between J. Boemermann and Martin Keppler of Brooklyn.

Up to last evening Charles K. Starr, J. J. Clingen, Dr. Little, and Martin Keppler were tied with 148 each. Keppler, however, managed to roll a second "fifty ticket," which again gave him the lead with a score of 149. Boemermann then went in to beat this score, and just before the show closed for the night he, too, rolled a clean ticket of 50, again tieing the score. This is a new record for continuous head-pin bowling.

The games rolled in the Greater New York tournament yesterday follow:

E. A. Miller, Bedford Council, Royal Arcanum, 1,088; J. Tiedeman, Greenwood Club, 1,021; P. Schultz, Oriental, 1,163; E. Haase, Manhattan Club, 1,062; W. A. Gerdes, Lotus Bowling Club, 1,170; E. Maass, Arlington Club, 1,158.

The single-hander bait-casting contest was won by R. C. Leonard with 188 points. C. G. Levinson was second with 169 points, and I. H. Bellows third with 163 2-5 points.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

Company K competed for the Clark and Kemp Trophies at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. For the Kemp Trophy the score at 200 yards was 502, at 500 yards 516, making a total of 1,018. For the Clark Trophy the scores were at 200 yards 490, at 500 yards 466, total 956, and a grand total in the two matches of 1,974.

Company F on Tuesday evening made the best scores thus far in the competition. In the Kemp Trophy match, at 200 yards, the score was 519; at 500 yards, 550; total, 1,069. In the Clark Trophy match the result was, at 200 yards, 488; at 500 yards, 493; total, 981, and a grand total for the two matches of 2,050.

Goelet Yacht May Sail To-day.

Unless Robert Goelet gives orders to the contrary before high water this morning, his twin-screw steam yacht Nahma will set sail for Bermuda, after which she will join the fleet of American yachts in the Mediterranean. It is not expected that Mr. Goelet will sail from this port on the yacht, but will join her at Bermuda, accompanied by Mrs. Goelet, Francis B. Riggs, and Dr. Knapp, Mr. Goelet's physician.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cough, cold and croup are always "at work" upon children, and for such affections there is nothing that excels Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

CITIZENS BUILD A RAILWAY.

Twelve Miles of Track Built from Henrietta, Texas, Without Capital—A Bee Line to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Citizens of Texas, Southern Kansas, Northeastern Oklahoma, and Indian Territory are determined to have a shorter railway line to St. Louis. They have constructed twelve miles of track from Henrietta, Texas, without one cent of working capital. Stock was issued to a number of farmers and merchants, who paid for it by work upon the roadbed. The farmers in many instances worked themselves, while the merchants hired teamsters to take their places in constructing the roadbed.

When completed the road will run from Henrietta, Texas, through Southern Kansas, Northeast Oklahoma, and Indian Territory to a point east of Chetopa, Kan., on the Southern Kansas line. This road will connect with the Gulf and the Brazos Road at Henrietta, and will afford direct communication with Port Velasco and Galveston.

Merchants and farmers along the route of the proposed line are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the St. Louis business men. If St. Louis will aid in the project, it is believed by the citizens who desire a bee line to St. Louis that the road will be completed and in running order within a year.

SAYS SHE IS NOT DIVORCED.

Mrs. Downing, Dying in Lexington, Sure Her Husband Will Go to Her.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Malvina Southern Downing, the dying wife of Walter M. Downing, son of the Boston millionaire tobacconist, said to-day that her father-in-law was in error when he stated to a Boston reporter that his son had secured a divorce from her. She showed copies of court records to corroborate her statement.

She also denied that she had agreed to abandon her claims as a wife on Walter Downing.

She thinks her married life would have been happy had she been a Catholic. Her husband's people are Catholics, and she believes her religious views were objectionable to them. She does not care to live longer than to meet her husband. She believes he will come to her before she dies.

Paralyzed in a Street Car.

O. B. Hamborge, thirty-five years old, who has been in this city for two weeks acting as solicitor for a new law directory to be published in Philadelphia, was stricken with paralysis in a Chambers Street car yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hamborge had an office in the Stewart Building, and left it to take a car for the Chambers Street Ferry. The conductor found the man unconscious when the car reached the ferry. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

LOUISVILLE FIRM'S SCHEDULES.

Assignee Files the Statement of the B. M. Creel Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—The Columbia Finance and Trust Company, assignee, to-day filed a schedule of the accounts of the B. M. Creel Company, wholesale grocers, which failed recently. The liabilities are $106,480.51, and the assets of all kinds are placed at $128,363.42., of which $59,000 are considered worthless.

Among the principal liabilities are Arbuckle Brothers, New York, $4,559.99; the American Tobacco Company, $1,076.50; the American Sugar Refining Company, $3,809.67; William Henderson, New Orleans, $1,737.08; banks in Louisville and New York, $52,250. A meeting of creditors will be held Saturday to consider a proposition of settlement.

Commercial Congress at Tampa, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 19.—Gov. Bloxham has issued an invitation to the Governors of the Southern and Western States to attend in person and appoint delegates to the fifth annual session of the South and West Commercial Congress, which will convene at Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 8, 9, and 10. The principal objects of the congress are to consider the means to increase the interchange of all merchandise and manufactured articles between the South and West, and to promote the movement of grain and all other products of the Western States to Southern distributing markets and through Southern ports for export.

MEDICAL CHARITY ABUSES

Instances Recounted at the Banquet of the Medico-Legal Society at Hotel Marlborough.

THE CASE OF HETTY GREEN

Accepted Charity Treatment Under a False Name and Disguise, but Compelled to Pay When Found Out —Medical Expert Testimony Discussed.

"The Abuses in Medical Charity" and "Medical Expert Testimony" were the two subjects discussed last night by post-prandial speckers at the annual banquet of the Medico-Legal Society, which was held at the Hotel Marlborough.

Dr. J. H. Brudenshaw, in recounting to what extent the free dispensary system may be abused, quoted the case of Hetty Green, who, though reputed to be the wealthiest woman in America, he said, had accepted free treatment in a dispensary, representing herself to be a woman in the direst straits of poverty.

"That woman," he continued, with emphasis, "put on an old gown and worked upon the sympathies of the attending physician to such an extent that out of sheer pity he advised her to come to his private office, where he could give her better treatment and save her the trouble of the long waits. She gladly accepted, and for a considerable time came to the physician's house, where he gave her the best of treatment absolutely free of charge.

"But fortunately there was in this case a just retribution. One day a friend of the physician came into his office and saw the ill-clad and miserable looking woman sitting in the ante-room. He knew who she was despite her disguise, and when he saw the young physician, congratulated him upon having so distinguished a client.

"'What, that poor woman out there?' exclaimed the physician, 'or has some one come in that I have missed?'

"'Poor woman!' replied his friend. 'Well, I wish I were as poor. Why, man alive, that's Hetty Green, the richest woman in all this land.'

"The physician could hardly believe his own ears. He went out and questioned Mrs. Green. At first she totally denied her identity, but when confronted with the man who knew her, she was compelled to admit it. The young physician promptly rescinded his charity and sent a bill to her for $600, which she was compelled, though much against her will, to pay."

Dr. Brudenshaw also said that a President of one of the largest insurance companies in the country had accepted treatment at a dispensary until he was recognized and refused further admission.

On the question of "Medical Expert Testimony," Dr. J. B. Ransom, the physician at Dannemora Prison, sent a communication which elicited considerable discussion. He urged that a bill be introduced into the Legislature to regulate the giving of expert testimony in all cases where medical issues were involved.

"Such a measure," he wrote, "should provide for the appointment in criminal trials of medical experts by the court, or presiding Judge, who shall appoint such expert witnesses, not exceeding three in number in each case, to pass upon all hypothetical questions. Said experts shall have access to all evidence, and to the person of the defendant, in the presence of all the experts called, as well as have power to examine medical witnesses as to their knowledge of the facts, and also to hear expressions of their opinions relative to the significance of observed facts, when willingly given.

"It should also provide that the Judge may hear proposals from counsel as to the appointment of experts in any given case. The expert or experts shall submit to the court for transmission to the jury a report in writing, attested by their oaths, setting forth their conclusions, together with the facts upon which they are based. The report shall be signed by all the experts taking part in the examination, providing they agree upon the essential points at issue; if not, a dissenting report or reports may be made by individual experts, the same as opinions are handed down from the Appellate Courts.

"In case of a disagreement as to essential points, the Judge should have the power to dismiss such report, together with the experts making such report, and appoint other experts."

Dr. Ransom further advises that experts be duly qualified as such by license, and that they must show five years' experience in the particular line in which they wish to qualify. A committee of which Dr. Ransom is Chairman will be appointed for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of the Legislature.

Other speakers were the retiring President, Jacob F. Miller; the President-elect, Dr. S. B. W. McLeod; M. Louise Thomas on "Woman in Law and Medicine," and Miss Rosalie Loew and the Rev. H. S. Punjah of India on "The Progress of Forensic Medicine in India."

CITY OFFICIALS REINDICTED.

Mayor and Chief of Police of Springfield, Ohio, Accused of Resisting a Sheriff.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Another chapter has been added to the story of the feud existing between the Order League on the one side and the present city administration on the other. Mayor Good and Chief of Police Black have both been reindicted by the Grand Jury for resisting an officer, the County Sheriff. Both had been indicted by the October Grand Jury, but that indictment had been quashed.

The case grows out of a conflict of authority between city and county officers at a Sunday baseball game between Youngstown and Springfield. The ultimate result may have a decided bearing on the question as to whether or not Springfield will play Sunday ball the coming season. The Directors of the local club are anxiously awaiting the outcome.

SANTO DOMINGO EARTHQUAKES.

Some Details of the Damage Inflicted Upon the Island.

Letters were received yesterday at the New York offices of the Central Dominican Railway from General Manager Edward Hall, at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, giving details of the destructive earthquake which convulsed the island on Dec. 29 last. The shock, although extending to almost every part of the island, was felt most severely on the northern coast, where damage was done to buildings over an extensive area.

The Central Dominican Railroad was more or less damaged all along the line. In the neighborhood of Puerto Plata many of the embankments along the line were cracked and settled. Much of the bridge masonry was cracked, and in one instance one of the abutments was shaken entirely out of a fifty-foot span, and one end of the bridge fell fifteen feet.

Huge boulders were hurled down from the mountains, breaking the rails and filling up many of the cuts. One large storehouse at Puerto Plata was wrecked. The cathedral at Altamira on the crest of the mountain range between Puerta Plata and Santiago was badly damaged.

At Santiago the City Hall was badly cracked and two churches partially destroyed. The church at Santo Cerro was shaken to the ground and more or less serious damage was done to buildings in a half-dozen villages and towns in the Yaqui Valley, although it is not beelieved that any loss of life resulted.

There have been slight shakings of the earth every day since Dec. 29, but it is believed that all danger is past and the people are resuming business. The Central Dominican Railroad began running its trains Jan. 12.

The International Chess Match.

A meeting was held at the Montague Street rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday afternoon for the purpose of completing the team to compete in the cable match with Great Britain next March. Six men have been selected, as follows: Pillsbury, Showalter, Hodges, Barry, Hymes, and Delmar. Representatives from a number of other clubs were present, and many names were suggested for the four remaining places on the team. Hodges was the only one of the six present at the meeting, so no action was taken. The six, with President Hagen of the Brooklyn Club, will hold another meeting and select the four men and two substitutes.

COURT PAPERS TO BE DESTROYED

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Clerk John B. McGoldrick of the City Court of New York brought to Albany to-day a bill which the Democratic leaders will undertake to hurry through both houses, empowering the Judges of the City Court to authorize the destroying of certain court papers, not judgment rolls, more than seven years old. The idea is, Mr. McGoldrick says, to allow the destruction of a mass of worthless documents preparatory to a change of quarters.

MONUMENT TO CAPT. REID.

A Bill to Honor the Memory of the Designer of "Old Glory."

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, the designer of "Old Glory," may yet have a fitting monument erected to his memory, if a bill introduced by Senator Brush meets the approval of the Legislature.

Senator Brush's bill provides that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated "To be expended by the Capt. Samuel Chester Reid Memorial Association of the State of New York, to assist in the erection in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, over the remains of Capt. Reid, who designed the present American flag, of a monument to his memory, surmounted with a life-size statue in bronze, with appropriate inscriptions, to commemorate his illustrious patriotic public services during the war of 1812 and subsequently." The gift is conditioned, however, upon the association's raising a similar sum, the idea being to have the monument cost $10,000.

Congress was appealed to several years ago to suitably honor Capt. Reid's memory, and responded by appropriating $250 to purchase a slab for his grave. This sum was considered so insufficient that an association was recently organized by patriotic citizens of Brooklyn, who have appealed to the Legislature to help them accomplish what Congress failed to do.

OPPOSITION TO MR. SKINNER.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Seeking a Second Term.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—One office which the Legislature will be called on to fill this Winter is that of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The election does not occur until Feb. 10, but Superintendent Charles R. Skinner is already conducting a quiet canvass for re-election, and the attention of the legislators is being thereby attracted to the subject.

The Superintendent holds office for three years and receives an annual salary of $5,000. Mr. Skinner, who is a Watertown man, was elected in February, 1895. It is understood that he counts on the indorsement of Gov. Black and the general administration influence in his race for re-election, and in that assurance he is believed to be safe, since the Governor, being himself in a receptive attitude concerning a second term, is not in a position to oppose similar ambition on the part of his associates.

So far no candidate has announced himself in opposition to Superintendent Skinner. There is antagonism toward him in the Legislature, however, and it is thought not unlikely that it may yet centre on a candidate. This opposition is largely based on the Superintendent's fight against the bill introduced in the Legislature last year providing for teaching the evils of alcoholism in the public schools. The friends of this measure, which finally became law, charge that Mr. Skinner not only worked against it while it was under consideration, but has blocked its enforcement since.

KILLED AN AGED VISITOR.

Robert Qualle of Jersey City Locked Up for Manslaughter.

Robert Qualle, a laborer living at 9 Van Horne Street, Jersey City, went home last night and found Michael Lynch of 6 Van Horne Street at the house. He had forbidden Lynch to call, and in his anger seized him and threw him down stairs.

Lynch's skull was fractured, and he died at the City Hospital an hour later. He was seventy-five years old.

Qualle was locked up at the Communipaw Avenue Police Station on a charge of manslaughter.

PROF. RUSSELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Becomes the Head of the Teachers College Under President Low.

President Seth Low of Columbia University and ex-officio President of the Teachers' College, which has recently become part of the university yesterday announced at a meeting of the Faculty and students of the latter institution that Prof. James E. Russell had been appointed its President. He said that while he becomes the President by virtue of his office, still he has so many schools to look after that he could not come into close personal touch with the students as he should like to, and for that reason thought it best that the Teachers College have its own President.

He added that Prof. Russell would be at the head of the college and its educational affairs, as President Harvey had been.

DIED ON HER HUSBAND'S GRAVE.

Mrs. Margaret Neot Killed Herself by Taking Paris Green.

Mrs. Margaret Neot was found dead on the grave where her husband is buried in the Lutheran Cemetery in Queens yesterday afternoon. The woman was found by one of the gravediggers.

It is not known how long the woman had been dead. She had taken paris green, and the tumbler from which she drank the poison lay beside her. Nearby was her satchel. In it was a note telling who she was and asking that she be buried in the same grave as her husband. She is supposed to have gone to the cemetery yesterday morning and taken the poison and then lain down on the grave to die. The grave was unmarked, but the books of the company show she selected the right grave.

According to the records of the cemetery, the husband, Franz Neot, lived at the time of his death at 82 Essex Street, Manhattan.

BICYCLIST HIT BY A TRAIN.

Frank Lutton, Aged 13, of Paterson, N. J., Picked Up Frightened but Unhurt.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Frank Lutton, thirteen years old, was caught between two trains on the Erie Railroad tonight. He was riding his bicycle, and on reaching the Erie crossing found the gates down. He slowed up, and to save dismounting rested one hand upon the gates. As the train went by he rode out and ducked under the centre of the gates. Just as he was upon the inner rail behind the passing train, a train going in the opposite direction came in view.

He dismounted, but the front wheel of his bicycle overlapped the path of the approaching train and was struck. The cowcatcher of the engine caught the bicycle and carried it along. When the bicycle was jerked out of his hand Lutton was thrown against the engine, which tossed him away from it upon the other track. He was picked up, it was supposed unconscious, but in a few minutes it was found that his inability was caused solely by fright, and he was uninjured.

THE COTTON MILLS STRIKES.

No Signs of Concessions on Either Side—No Reports of Violence.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The third day of the strikes in the New England cotton and woolen industrial centres has been an uneventful one. There are no signs of concession by either side, and none is looked for in the near future.

In many places the entire textile industries are not at a standstill. In New Bedford upward of 4,000 persons are at present employed in the seven yarn mills and 381,600 spindles are running to their fullest capacity, while the complete tie-up of the cloth mills represents the silence of 875,800 spindles.

The only addition to the list of strikers to-day was at Brunswick, Me., where 225 operatives in the Cabot mill refused to work at the reduced wages. Those who left the mill are speed tenders, and fully 700 operatives still remain.

Strikes are now on in the cotton mills at New Bedford, Biddeford, Saco, Brunswick, Lewiston, and Burlington, and in the King Philip, Laurel Lake, and Hargrave No. 1, at Fall River, and the White Rock Mills at Westerly.

In the woolen centres there are strikes at Providence, Central Falls, Andover, and Laconia, N. H.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Mayor Van Wyck Removes the Old Commissioners and Appoints New Ones.

THEY TAKE OFFICE AT ONCE

The Mayor's Action Based on a Report of the Commissioners of Accounts—Expenses Too High, He Says.

Mayor Van Wyck removed the old commission of the new East River Bridge yesterday and appointed a new commission to take office immediately. In making the change the Mayor said:

"The old commission was going on too slow. At the rate the work was progressing it would take from ten to fifteen years to build the bridge, whereas in the opinion of competent engineers it could be completed in two or three years. And this new commission is going to do the work in this time or I shall remove them. Besides, there have been too much fees for counsel."

The new Commissioners are Lewis Nixon, Smith E. Lane, and James W. Boyle, Manhattan; Julian D. Fairchild, John W. Weber, and Thomas S. Moore, Brooklyn. The old Commissioners were Andrew D. Baird, James A. Sperry, Henry Batterman, Richard Deeves, Salem H. Wales, and Francis B. Thurber.

The Commissioners will receive a yearly salary of $3,000 for four years. The total salary roll aggregates $58,680, of which $40,000 is divided among eighteen employes.

The appointments were made at 10 o'clock; the old commission was informed of its removal at 11, and at 11:15 the new commission organized as follows: President—Lewis Nixon; Vice President—James W. Boyle; Secretary—Smith E. Lane; Treasurer—Julian D. Fairchild.

Who the New Commissioners Are.

Mr. Nixon, a retired Lieutenant of the United States Navy, and a member of Tammany Hall, is a shipbuilder at Keyport, N. J. He is considered to be one of the leading authorities on naval architecture, and while in the navy he designed several battleships. He entered politics last year in the Twenty-fifth District, under John J. Scannell, ran for Alderman, and was defeated. He was a candidate for Dock Commissioner.

Mr. Fairchild is President of the Kings County Trust Company, a member of several leading Brooklyn clubs, and last Summer was spoken of as a candidate for Controller.

Mr. Lane is a wealthy clubman, an old member of the Tammany Society and of the Democratic Club. Under Mayor Smith Ely he served as a Park Commissioner.

Mr. Weber is a well-known brewer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, is wealthy, and has declined several nominations to office. He is regarded as one of the political leaders of the German Democrats of Williamsburg.

Mr. Moore is a Brooklyn lawyer. Two years ago he ran for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Boyle is a prominent and popular Tammany man and leader of the Seventh Assembly District. It was said that he had incurred Richard Croker's displeasure because of his friendship for John C. Sheehan. When the offices were being slated at Lakewood Mr. Boyle was supposed to be listed for Dock Commissioner. He is an oyster dealer.

The action of the Mayor in removing the old Commissioners was in a measure unexpected. It was known that he had been considering the advisability of taking such action, but it was not believed that he would move in the case at this time. It was maintained by the old Commissioners when the matter was first brought to public notice that the Mayor had no power to remove them. They argued that they had been appointed under a special act of the Legislature, and that their tenure of office ended only when the bridge was finished. This same contention was made with regard to the Mayor's power to remove the Aqueduct Commission, but the commission was removed, nevertheless, although it had been created under a similar act of the Legislature. Col. H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the old commission, intimated some time ago that in his opinion the commission would hold office until the bridge was finished. Corporation Counsel Whalen, however, advised the Mayor that he had the power to remove the Commissioners.

The Reason Given for the Removals.

In explaining his action the Mayor said that he based the removal on the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, which is given below. "During the time the Commissioners have been in office," he said, "they have incurred expenses which alone show how the office has been conducted. Eminent lawyers have obtained fat fees for services rendered. William G. Choate and Henry C. M. Ingraham in two years have received $45,000 from the commission, exceeding by $10,000 the amount originally fixed by law. When Mr. Choate draws the orders now payable to him for this and other services to the city, he will have received $57,900. This eminent reformer and Henry C. M. Ingraham have already got $45,800 in counsel fees in this case. He will get $30,000 as a fee in the Elm Street improvement. If he had been at it a little longer he would have had the City Treasury.

"Now, I want to say of the Commissioners who have just been appointed, that if they incur excessive expenses I shall promptly remove them."

The new Commissioners took possession of the offices of the commission, at 49 Chambers Street, shortly after 11 o'clock. Commissioner Salem H. Wales was the only Commissioner there at the time, and Mr. Lane of the new commission asked to see him. When admitted to Mr. Wales' room the new Commissioners informed him of their appointment. Mr. Wales was greatly astonished. He told the new Commissioners that the old Commissioners would be there at 1 o'clock to attend a board meeting, and that they had better wait until then before taking possession. Commissioner Nixon, however, informed Mr. Wales that they had come to take possession, and that they would not wait. He then served upon Mr. Wales the following notice:

Know all men by these presents that I, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, it being my judgment that the public interest so requires, do hereby remove each of the following-named persons, viz., Salem H. Wales, Richard Deeves, Francis B. Thurber, Andrew D. Baird, James A. Sperry, and Henry Batterman, from the office of Commissioner created and existing under and pursuant to Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, said removals to take effect immediately.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 19th day of January, A. D. 1898.

(Signed) ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
(Seal) Mayor.

Organizing the New Board.

The new commission then proceeded to organize. It was thought that there might be a conflict between the old and new boards in the afternoon, but there was none. Shortly before 1 o'clock four of the new Commissioners, headed by Vice-President Boyle, entered the bridge offices. Mr. Wales was in the office of President Baird of the old board, and the door of the office was closed. Mr. Boyle pushed it open and stepped up to Mr. Wales, who was seated at the President's desk, saying: "Mr. Wales, I want to introduce my friend, 'Mr. Williams.'" Mr. Wales arose and Mr. Boyle slipped into his chair, saying as he did so: "As Vice-President of the new board, I take possession of this office."

Mr. Wales looked surprised, but only said: "You need not be afraid, Mr. Boyle, I won't pull you out of the chair."

At this point ex-President Baird came in with ex-Commissioners Sperry and Batterman. President Nixon of the new board then came and was introduced to the members of the old commision. President Nixon took possession, and the old Commissioners yielded without protest. They assured the new Commissioners that any information or asistance would be cordially given. Ex-President Baird said that he knew personally the Brooklyn members of the commission, and that they were all competent men. H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the old board, refused to be interviewed in regard to the removals.

About 2 o'clock the new Commissioners held an executive session. They adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock. President Nixon said later that in his opinion the new board had full power to make any removals of employes, including the engineers, that might be thought necessary. This question, it was said, would be considered to-day.

The Report on the Accounts.

The following is a summary of the report made by John C. Hertle and Edward Owen upon which the Mayor based his reasons for removing the old board:

We herewith submit the results of an examination of the accounts, &c., of the New East River Bridge Commission from its organization in August, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1897. The act creating the commission was passed May 27, 1895, and is known as Chapter 789, Laws of 1895. By the provisions of it the Mayor of the City of New York and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn were each authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who, together with the two Mayors, should have charge of the construction of the bridge, with power to employ counsel and appoint such subordinates and clerks as may be necessary, the expense of constructing said bridge to be borne equally by each city.

The location of the bridge was provided for in the act to be "from, at, or near the foot of Broadway in said City of Brooklyn, to, at, or near the foot of Grand Street in said City of New York," and it was finally decided to run the bridge between Delancey Street, near Grand Street, New York, to South Fifth Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

By Section 5 of this act the Commissioners were empowered, "with the express consent of the Mayors and Controllers of the respective cities," to purchase the charter and rights and powers of any corporation holding a valid charter to construct such a bridge as was contemplated. Acting on the authority above cited, the Commissioners purchased the franchise of the East River Bridge Company for $205,488.88. Up to Dec. 31, 1897, the commission had acquired title to property in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn requisite for the foundations of the towers and anchorages of the bridge to the amount of $368,956, which is charged upon the books to "property account," and consists of $368,956, original cost of the several pieces of property, and $8,986, additional expenses.

Contracts Already Awarded.

After describing the property purchased by the commission the report continues:

The commission has also purchased from the American Sugar Refining Company property for $350,000, and interest at 4 per cent. from Sept. 1, 1897, all payable Feb. 9, 1898. Contracts have been awarded for building the towers, foundations, and anchorages as follows:

New York tower foundation	$367,000
Brooklyn tower foundation	459,000
New York anchorage	716,770
Brooklyn anchorage	721,850
Total amount of contracts	$2,264,620
Payments on account of contracts	190,038

There were no duplicate vouchers on file in the office, but simply typewritten copies of the bills, (the original bills being attached to vouchers filed with the Controller for payment.) The distribution of the amounts was faulty in method, as may be seen from the analysis of the "expense account," which is appended and shows that out of a total expenditure charged to that account from September, 1895 to Dec. 31, 1897, of $57,379, but $5,308 is properly so chargeable.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Miscellaneous expenses	$5,308
Linoleum, engineers' office, Brooklyn	100
Partition	70
Erecting water closet, Brooklyn	16
Chest for engineers' instruments	48
Engineers' instruments	27
Counsel fees, William G. Choate and Henry C. M. Ingraham	45,800
Consulting engineers	550
Advertising	2,426
Damages	250
Appraisals	1,350
Fitting up janitor's apartments	244
Condemnation wharf property	377
Building office, foot of Delancey Street	550
Arbitration fees	260

The amount charged to the debit of "furniture and fixture account" is $2,317.73; it properly should be $1,157.23, the balance consisting of various amounts paid for engineers' supplies and instruments.

The total amount of bonds issued to Dec. 31, 1897, upon the requisitions of the Bridge Commissioners and approved by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn is $1,074,650, in equal proportions by each city. The total expenditures have been $884,473.82, leaving an unexpended balance of $90,156.18.

We beg leave to offer the following suggestions for the future conduct of the office:

That the Commissioners require all bills to be rendered in duplicate; that the bookkeeper be instructed to charge upon the books to expense account only items which properly belong to the running expenses of the office, and to open other accounts under proper titles; that the "furniture and fixture account" be amended and divided in a "furniture account" proper, a "personal property account," and an "engineers' supply account."

The work of the office other than in this respect is good and does credit to the gentlemen who have charge of the same.

Attached are copies of bills for counsel fees rendered by Messrs. William G. Choate, Henry C. M. Ingraham, and Frank D. Pavey; also a list of pay rolls, &c. The Chief Engineer's estimate shows that $700,000 will be needed during this year for payment of work done. From the foregoing we submit an estimate of the money required for the next six months:

Account contracts for estimate of L. L. Beck, Chief Engineer	$1,700,000
Sundry expenses	47,653
Purchase property from American Sugar Refining Company	350,000
Interest on above	6,300
Total estimated payments to June 30, 1898	$1,473,953
Unexpended balance	90,156
Net amount to be provided for	1,383,797

The total amount of Frank D. Pavey's bill, as appended, was $5,000, and for disbursements, $263.

There was also appended to the report a list of officers and employes carried on the pay roll of Dec. 31, 1897, giving salary paid, date of appointment, &c.

PASSENGERS ON THE PARIS.

Many Persons of Prominence Start on Trips Abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Haig were among the passengers who sailed on the American Line steamer Paris yesterday. Mrs. Haig was formerly Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. They have been here about three weeks, and were the guests of Mrs. Astor.

Among the other passengers were Marshall Halstead, United States Consul to Berlin, Alexander Russell, and R. H. Ewart.

A trio of well-known theatrical people also sailed on the Paris. They were George W. Lederer, Gustave Kerker, and C. M. S. McLellan. Members of "The Telephone Girl" and "Belle of New York" gathered about the trio on the deck, and when the steamer was ready to leave went to the end of the pier and gave them a hearty cheer.

YUKON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Men and Supplies to Sail from Portland, Oregon, on Feb. 1.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 19.—It is now proposed to start the Government Yukon relief expedition from here on the steamer George W. Elder, which sails for Skaguay on Feb. 1. Major Jacobs of Vancouver Barracks has engaged transportation on the Elder for 86 men, 200 tons of supplies, and 30 mules.

The remainder of the mules will not be shipped until a week later, as the Elder's space has been engaged. It was the original intention to send the expedition north on the steamer Oregon, sailing next Sunday, but, owing to inability of the snow and ice transportation company to get its train in Alaska in time, Gen. Merriam decided to defer sending the men and supplies for the expedition until Feb. 1.

CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Catton Defeats Spinks and Ives Defeats Sutton by 400 to 160.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Catton defeated Spinks this afternoon in the third game of the 18-inch balk line tournament by a score of 260 to 249. The score:

Catton—10 0 0 3 0 1 7 0 1 0 8 2 4 18 1 18 0 30 34 1 56 6 1 7 1 16 6 9 0 4 3 0 0 3 6 1 2 1—260.
Average, 6 16-19. High run, 56.
Spinks—8 0 1 27 6 2 0 1 12 3 3 6 4 0 0 2 2 19 44 8 3 1 16 1 1 0 19 0 0 19 0 10 10 3 17 0 0—249.
Average, 6 21-38. High run, 44.
Referee—John Matthews. Marker—Charles Matthews.

After one of the finest displays of scientific billiards ever shown in Chicago, Frank Ives to-night defeated George Sutton by a score of 400 to 160.

Score:
Ives—0 123 0 45 1 83 0 29 7 6 1 29 49 27—400.
Average, 28 4-7. High runs, 123, 83.
Sutton—10 0 51 19 36 0 1 16 22 1 0 0 4—160.
Average, 12 4-13. High runs, 51, 36.
Referee—John Matthews. Marker—Charles Matthews.

Sutton and Spinks play to-morrow afternoon, and Schaefer and Sutton in the evening.

Cooper Union Annual Report.

The annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union for 1897 has been prepared for submission to the Legislature and the Common Council. The total receipts from rents, donations, interest on endowment, and other ordinary sources are shown to have been $60,491.19. The expenditures in the maintenance of the various classes, the care of the building, &c., were $61,831.17. During the year there was received from Charles W. Cooper, executor of the estate of Miss Julia Cooper, $200,000, which has been added to the endowment fund and invested in bonds secured by New York real estate. On Jan. 1, 1897, there was a surplus in the treasury of $4,520.51, leaving, after all expenses for the year had been paid, a balance of $3,180.53 on Jan. 1, 1898. Rents remaining uncollected amount to $558.83.

A PRISONER BREAKS JAIL

H. W. Straight, Wanted in New York for Swindling, Escapes in Jersey City.

HIS WIFE GIVES HERSELF UP

She Admits She Furnished Saws to Him, and Declares She Is Satisfied to be Locked Up So Long as He Is Free.

Henry W. Straight, who was locked up a week ago in the City Prison in Jersey City for swindling three New York merchants and two Pennsylvania banks out of amounts varying from $350 to $400, escaped yesterday through a window 7 by 20 inches, after sawing out the bars, and Blanch Straight, his wife, was locked up in his place for aiding him.

All Straight's alleged swindles were accomplished by means of forged bills of lading. He lived in Easton, Penn., but fled before the officers could arrest him. A young woman in that town, whose name is withheld, and whom he had jilted, furnished the officers with his photograph, and told them he had gone to Jersey City, where he had married another woman.

Straight and his wife were found at a boarding house in Bergen Avenue, on the Heights. He was fully identified, and was held for extradition. He was locked up in the City Prison, adjoining Police Headquarters. His wife was allowed to visit him. She took his luncheon to him daily in a basket.

He was allowed the freedom of the corridor and took advantage of his liberty to saw out the bars in a window opening on the yard of a stable, which in turn opened in Gregory Street, next to Police Headquarters, the front being occupied by a saloon. The bars were sawed only at the bottom, and no one discovered the fact. He broke one of his saws, and a piece of it was found in his cell.

Straight was let out of his cell at 8:30 A. M. every day, when the overnight prisoners were taken to court. He was thus left alone, practically, though there were other prisoners in the cells.

His Escape Discovered.

Yesterday, when Jailer Alexander Watson returned from the court room, Straight was gone. It did not take long to ascertain how he had escaped.

There is a space of about four feet adjoining the jail, and then a six-foot fence separating this space from the stable yard. The drop from the window to the ground is about four feet. It is supposed that Straight scaled the fence and then made his way through the stable yard into Gregory Street. A man answering his description was seen by a woman named Mrs. Malone, who says she saw him leave the stable yard shortly before 9 o'clock. The police traced him to Barrow and Grand Streets, where he boarded a Bayonne car and rode to Bishop Street, half a mile away. There he left the car and all trace of him was lost, though it was afterward rumored that he had been seen in Weehawken.

The only mystery about the escape is how Straight managed to squeeze through the window. Mrs. Malone says that his face was cut, but she did not notice that his clothing was torn. It is believed that his wife met him somewhere and supplied him with clothing of some sort, certainly a hat, for the hat he wore when he was arrested was found in his cell. He may have had a cloth cap in his pocket, however. Mrs. Malone could not say whether the man she saw was bareheaded or not. Several storekeepers say that a man who had no hat tried to buy one of them, but did not because he had no money. These statements are doubted.

The Wife Intercepted.

Mrs. Straight appeared at Police Headquarters with her husband's luncheon at noon. She was met on the stairs by Chief Murphy.

"Good morning, Chief," said she, briskly, "can I see my husband?"

"Why, certainly," said the Chief, "but just step into my office for a moment before you go down stairs."

A few moments' conversation satisfied the Chief that while Mrs. Straight might have known that her husband intended to escape, if possible, she was not yet aware that he was at liberty.

"Haven't we always treated you properly?" he finally asked.

"Why, yes," said the woman, with a puzzled air.

"And you have returned our kindness," continued the Chief, "by playing us a shabby trick."

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Straight.

"Well, you smuggled some saws in to his cell."

"Well!" said the woman.

"No well about it," said the Chief. "The saws were found, and you may as well own your share in the transaction."

"Thank heaven, he has escaped," exclaimed the woman. "If he only gets away I am perfectly satisfied to take his place."

She was then told of Straight's escape, and admitted that she had furnished her husband with three saws. She showed the Chief a false bottom in the lunch basket she carried, and in which the saws had been hidden. She was then booked as a prisoner and locked up. The penalty for her offense is two years' imprisonment.

"I am glad he got away," said Mrs. Straight, as she was led down stairs. "I am willing to be locked up all my life, so that he is free."

GIRL HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

Serious Accident Seen by a Crowd in West End Avenue.

Elizabeth Lanco, nine years old, whose father is an Italian shoemaker, living at 234 West Sixty-seventh Street, was run over last night at West End Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street by a runaway horse and seriously hurt. The little girl was on her way home from an errand.

The horse had been left untied further down the avenue, and in some way took fright. The sidewalk was crowded with children at play, and the warning shouts of the people down the street caused most of them to seek shelter in hallways and stores. A little way from where the Lanco child was walking, the frightened animal ran up on the sidewalk. Elizabeth made for a lamp post and sought shelter back of it.

She was not quick enough and was rolled between the wheels of the wagon and the iron post, falling under the rear wheel. By this time the citizen had stopped the horse, and two others extricated the little girl. Her forehead was badly cut, and she was unconscious. Her father saw the accident from a distance and arrived just as the girl was taken from the sidewalk. He ran with her to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Sergt. Mott called Dr. McNider from Roosevelt Hospital. The doctor found it necessary to take twelve stitches in the child's forehead.

Alexander Brown of 152 Amsterdam Avenue, the driver of the wagon, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. Charles A. Bruhns, a hardware dealer of the same place, is the owner of the outfit.

THE MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET

Promise of a Large Attendance at the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 27.

The banquet Thursday evening, Jan. 27, at the Waldorf-Astoria, concluding the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, promises to be one of the noteworthy events of the season. The speakers will be President McKinley, Senator Frye, Joseph H. Choate, Theodore C. Search, and Charles Emory Smith.

Applications for places at the banquet have been sent in so rapidly that the committee has completed arrangements whereby about 200 more guests can be accommodated, and seats can be obtained for the same at $15 each upon application to R. A. C. Smith, Treasurer Banquet Committee, 100 Broadway, or to Charles E. Locke, Secretary, Rooms 80 and 81 Times Building.

The boxes in the balcony are reserved for ladies. The Executive Committee urges all members and manufacturers who are not members to be present at Masonic Temple Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M., to welcome the visitors.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Ripley's Arguments Against a Populist Proposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has written a letter to the editor of a Kansas Populist paper, replying to a communication published in that paper, citing the number of people killed by the railroads of the United States as a reason why the railroads should be put under Government control. Mr. Ripley says that last year the trains on the railways in Kansas ran over 800,000 miles, yet only one employe's life was sacrificed for every 431,000 miles. Of 4,406 others killed in the United States in 1896 the reports show that 3,811 were trespassers. That is to say, out of every 22 persons killed, 19 were killed because they were breaking the law.

As an argument against Government control he points out that the 850,000 railway employes in the United States would be political appointees, which would give tremendous supremacy to the party in power, and that the political results of the contracts for the construction of new lines, &c., would be worse still.

He also argues that to earn the interest on its investment the Government would have to increase the rates for service, as has been done on the Government-owned lines of Australia; cheapen the service, employ fewer men, and let things generally get into disrepair, as done on the Government-owned lines of Italy, or face an annual deficit, and rely on taxation to make up the deficit, as done on the Government-owned lines in India.

KANSAS PACIFIC'S PURCHASE.

A Bill for the Purpose Introduced in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury under certain conditions to purchase the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad was introduced in the House today by Mr. Fleming of Georgia, a member of the Pacific Railroads Committee, to which the bill is referred.

It provides that if, in the opinion of the President, it shall be necessary to preserve the security of the United States in respect of its lien, mortgage, or other interests in the Kansas Pacific, the Secretary of the Treasury shall bid the full amount necessary for the protection of the Government's lien and claim on that property and purchase for the United States property subject to such incumbrance at any sale, and any sums necessary to redeem or clear off the paramount liens aforesaid, or to make such purchase or execute any purpose of the act are appropriated.

Virginia Beach Road Extended.

A twenty-two mile extension of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Southern Railroad has practically been completed and will be opened to traffic about March 15. This new piece of road is standard gauge, and extends from Kempsville, four miles east of Norfolk on the present line, to Princess Ann Court House. Thence it takes a southerly course to Munden Point, on the Currituck Sound, a distance of twelve miles. Extensive terminals are being constructed at Munden Point, including a steamboat landing, where connections are to be made with points on adjacent inland waters. One of the advantages claimed for this extension is that it gives Northern as well as Southern sportsmen ready access to the clubs and private preserves that abound along the Virginia coast. The new road will also tap the peanut industry in a prolific quarter. Alfred Skitt is President of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern Road, which is owned by New Yorkers.

REVENUE CUTTER DISABLED.

The Morrill Blows Out a Tube in Her Boiler While on a Cruise.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., Jan. 19.—Cadet Wilde, in an open boat, with a crew of five men, from the revenue cutter Morrill, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night after a pull of twenty miles through the darkness and rain.

He reported that the cutter blew out a tube in her boiler late in the afternoon while cruising off Tubb's Inlet, about twenty miles from Cape Fear Bar.

She was compelled to anchor and wait for assistance.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS IN 1897.

Nearly All Could Read and Write, and Many Staid Here.

The annual report of James Rorke, President of the Irish Emigrant Society, shows that during 1897 the arrivals of Irish immigrants here were 18,417. Of these 7,430 were males and 10,987 females, 16,430 were between fifteen and forty years old. There were only 875 children.

These immigrants brought with them more than $250,000, an average of a little more than $14 for each adult. More than 95 per cent. of them could read and write.

Mr. Rorke in his report takes strong ground against the bill now pending in Congress to amend the immigration laws. He describes its education standard as "unnecessarily harsh and exacting."

Of 17,484 Irish immigrants whose destinations were known 8,758 remained in New York. All the Southern States combined, including Maryland and Texas, took only 236 of them, and 133 of these, or more than half, went to Mary

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Lily of Killarney—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—2:30.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Ward of France—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Beau Brummell—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gigerln von Wien—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AN UNSAFE RELIANCE.

According to the financial statement of the State Commissioner of Excise, the receipts for liquor tax certificates, after deducting County Treasurers' fees and the expenses of the Excise Department, amounted last year to $12,205,524, of which one-third, $4,068,508, went to the State Treasury and the other two-thirds, $8,137,016, was retained by the counties.

Controller ROBERTS's plan of tax reform embodies the suggestion that the State relinquish to the local tax gatherers the proceeds of all direct property taxes, amounting last year to $11,751,837, and recoup itself in part by taking the entire $12,000,000 of excise moneys.

It would be unwise and unsafe to build up a permanent system of State revenues upon so unstable a foundation as the Raines liquor law. It is a country-made law, forced upon the cities against their will. It is tolerated now only because it is everywhere violated without penalty or evaded without detection. Whenever the legislative and executive power fall into the hands of the party opposed to the party responsible for the Raines law, it will be repealed or amended. No man can foretell or foresee what revenue-producing power, if any, for State purposes, the new or amended excise law would possess.

The Legislature appropriated last year $26,962,705 for canals, schools, care of the insane, and for general purposes. If the Treasurer had counted on $12,000,000 of excise money for the present year, and the Legislature had seen fit to repeal the Raines law altogether, his budget would have been at once and violently disarranged. We think it would be unwise to expose our financial officers to such distressing shocks.

CUBA IN THE HOUSE.

The debate in the House upon the resolution to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents was inconclusive, except upon one point. It was conclusive as to the weak, disorganized, and acephalous condition of the Democratic minority. This was exhibited in full. From a Republican point of view it must have been a gratifying exhibition, and we may suspect that it was for that reason that the Speaker allowed it to be made. He could have applied closure to the eloquence of Mr. BAILEY and Mr. DE ARMOND some time before he did, and upon the ground upon which it was finally applied. But Mr. REED is a good Republican, and as a good Republican he must have taken a malicious satisfaction in allowing the Democrats to show to the country their incapability.

The capital mistake of the Democrats was that in putting their proposal to interfere in Cuba in the form of a resolution to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents they put it on the weakest possible grounds. The President's message argued this point ably and conclusively. It showed that the course adopted by the Administration of President GRANT twenty-two years ago, and then approved by Congress and the country, applied equally to the present situation. Nations do not recognize the belligerency of rebels in the interest of the rebels, but in their own interest, because they cannot otherwise continue to do business with countries in which insurrection prevails. No such question has been presented by the Cuban insurrection, since the Cuban insurgents have never had control of a single seaport. To recognize their belligerency would do ourselves a great deal of harm without necessarily doing them any good. It would subject our vessels to search and possible seizure not only in Cuban waters, but on the high seas, and enable Spain to stop supplies for the insurgents wherever she might find them. In fact, the President made it quite clear that if we were to take any action in behalf of the Cuban insurgents the only proper and effective action we could take was an intervention on the ground of humanity. If the Democrats in Congress had made a motion for the adoption of that course they would have had a very strong case. Even on the basis of the President's message no Republican could have had anything to say against such action, except that it was premature. And there would have been no reality in that pretense, because in fact the failure of the Spanish scheme of autonomy is as complete and definitive as it will be a year hence, and in the interval there is nothing but misery for the inhabitants of Cuba.

The Democrats in the House had a strong case, and they chose to make a weak case. It is very sad. It is to the public interest, it is even to the interest of the Administration, that the opposition in Congress shall be intelligent and coherent. But the kind of opposition that has been shown in Congress thus far is contemptible and negligible. It does not fairly or decently represent the opposition in the country at large, and it encourages the majority into greater excesses, until the day of final reckoning arrives.

MANHATTAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The letter of Mr. ORR to Mr. GOULD outlines a policy of extensions and improvements for the Manhattan Railway Company's system which would diminish the discomforts and increase the speed of the morning and evening journeys between their homes and their places of business which New Yorkers now make at a snail's pace and great inconvenience. It contemplates a real and substantial addition to the company's present facilities, a performance in good faith of the promises recently made by Mr. GOULD.

The plan of improvement suggested by Mr. ORR consists of three main features, the enlargement of the present structure, the strengthening of it to bear the increased traffic, and the extension of the lines to the north to afford relief to the northerly portions of the city now practically without rapid transit facilities. No plan less comprehensive will afford any appreciable relief.

Northward extensions to Bedford Park on the east side and to King's Bridge on the west side are imperative. The present population of those portions of the city demand them, and they are essential to the growth and development of the city. But it becomes immediately apparent that new feeders to the Manhattan system, which would bring more passengers over the down-town lines, would at once choke up the lines already crowded to their full capacity. New facilities must be created for handling traffic below the Harlem and especially below Fifty-ninth Street. The only way to increase the facilities is to add new tracks either alongside or above the present tracks. That demands, of course, the strengthening of the structure, which is now burdened to the limit of safety in respect to speed and weight. Practically an entirely new structure would have to be built. If the company should determine to make improvements that would fully meet the demand for rapid transit and make an underground tunnel unnecessary it would probably find it cheaper to demolish the present structure altogether and build another in its place with four tracks.

Then there is the question of compensation to the city and damages to property owners along the line. The law forbids any grant to the company of the right to extend and improve its lines without an annual franchise payment to the city, to be fixed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. There is some gossip to the effect that the company will ask the city to guarantee it against damage suits, but that is manifestly impracticable and improper. The company must take its chances, as it has had to do in the case of damage suits on account of the present structure.

THE TIMES had in view these fundamental and essential features of any adequate improvement and extension of the Manhattan Company's system when it roughly estimated the cost of its attempt to meet the demand for rapid transit at from thirty to thirty-five million dollars. Mr. ORR's letter indicates that the Rapid Transit Commissioners would authorize Mr. GOULD to go ahead if his plans were really comprehensive, and he could give satisfactory assurances as to the time required to complete the work.

It is a magnificent opportunity for Mr. GOULD's company. All the obstacles seem to have been removed from its pathway. There is a mint of money to be made in carrying folks up and down this town by anybody who will carry them fast enough. This immensely profitable privilege is open to Mr. GOULD and Mr. SAGE; it is within their grasp if only they have the business foresight and the courage to spend $80,000,000 in putting their company in a condition to exercise it profitably.

Who can doubt that these far-seeing, broad-minded, and bold captains of finance and of industry will seize with the firm hand of confidence the opportunity before them?

WEST INDIAN SUGARS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's scheme of a grant outright in favor of the British West Indies does not seem to find much favor in Great Britain. It was not to be expected that it would. For half a century Englishmen have been trained to regard any interference with commercial and industrial competition as a kind of immorality. Anything in the nature of a bounty or subsidy or grant to any industry is sure to meet with a very formidable opposition without reference to its specific merits.

The case stated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is, however, rather peculiar. The attempt to manufacture sugar from beet-root instead of sugarcane is nearly as old as the century. NAPOLEON prohibited the importation of cane sugar, really for the reason that it was kept out of France by the blockade, but ostensibly for the reason that beet sugar was better. But it is only within the last quarter of a century that the competition has become formidable. It has been made so by the system of bounties adopted by the beet sugar growing countries, and it has for some years been so successful that there is small profit in raising cane sugar. The sugar growers of the British West Indies complain of this, very naturally, and ask for duties on beet sugar which shall countervail the Continental bounties. The effect of imposing such duties would of course be to raise the price of sugar to the British consumer. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN objects to this because, among other reasons, the industry that would be protected produces but 200,000 tons, while the British consumption amounts to 1,500,000 tons. What he proposes is, therefore, a bounty to the British sugar planters to "countervail" the bounty which enables the growers of beet sugar to undersell them.

Nothing is easier than to say that the British consumer ought to take the benefit of the foreign bounties, and the colonial planter ought to look out for some more profitable crop, and in the meanwhile to resign himself to starvation. But it takes a well-seasoned economist to apply this remedy. It seems likely that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's measure will be adopted with such precautions as will make the effect of it not to continue a losing business, but to soften the transition in the British West Indies from sugar growing to some other industries. The British possessions are no worse off than the rest of the West Indies. It is worth noting that the troubles of Cuba are only in part political and in as great part economical. Free Cuba could no more grow its former staple to advantage than can Jamaica and British Guiana.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

We do not attach as much importance to the Immigration bill as do its most strenuous advocates. The principle of the measure is sound enough, as we have frequently argued, but the scope it will have is relatively limited. The total immigration into the United States the last fiscal year was less than a quarter of a million, (230,832,) which is the smallest number in eighteen years. Certainly not over one-half of these would be excluded by the bill, and these would bear to the total population of the country the ratio of 1 to 600, which is not an alarming proportion of illiterate adults.

An evil of much greater importance, as we have always insisted, is the reckless naturalization of foreign-born citizens. Here the reading test is absolutely necessary, for there is no other way by which a foreigner can acquire the knowledge of our Government which the law nominally requires and which common sense and patriotism certainly require. Citizens are made by the thousand, with the same right to vote as is possessed by those educated in our public schools at great public expense, who literally know less than nothing about our Government or the privileges and duties of a citizen. We say less than nothing because the ideas they have are all wrong. They are taught by the politicians who "put them through the mill" that a vote is a thing to be sold, or to be cast at the dictation of an employer or padrone. No greater outrage on the Republic could be imagined.

Yet this crime is not at all due to the unlettered and misguided immigrant. It is primarily committed by the Judges, in whose hands the law lodges ample discretion. Every applicant for naturalization must satisfy the Court before which he appears that he is "of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." Here is a condition so broad and general that the Court may practically interpret it at discretion in the direction of severity. But by no stretch of interpretation can it justify a Judge in naturalizing a foreigner who does not understand the Constitution of the United States, to the principles of which he must be attached. And every Judge who does admit a foreigner of that sort violates his oath of office and deserves the scorn and contempt of all decent citizens.

In addition to this loose naturalization which prevails in nearly all the States—New York is now one of the rare exceptions—there are twelve States in which aliens who have merely declared their intention to become citizens, and have passed no test whatever, are allowed to vote. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. Clearly the energies of those who dread the influence of immigration on the political life of the United States might better be directed toward protecting our citizenship and suffrage against the outrageous abuse to which it is subjected at our own hands.

The story transmitted by the cable of the "additional evidence" against DREYFUS is interesting and plausible. If the German Military Attaché at Paris had the name of DREYFUS on his list, and it was surreptitiously obtained from him and delivered to the French War Office, the fact is worth something as evidence. But before any lawyer or any fair-minded man would consent to admit it as a fact, he would demand an opoprtunity to examine the witnesses. Now, it has been affirmed and never denied that the only evidence ever brought to DREYFUS's own knowledge was the inculpating memorandum whch three experts out of five thought he wrote. That his name was on an official list of German spies is an allegation which he never had the chance of meeting or exposing. The procedure by which such an allegation could be admitted as evidence, without the knowledge of the accused, is indefensible. And, besides, the story, as told, has its weak points. Why should it "imperil the national denfense" to let it be known that DREYFUS was in the pay of a German attaché who is no longer at Paris? The presumption increases that M. ZOLA knew what he was about in challenging prosecution, and that what the French Ministry fear, not for the sake of the national defense, but for its own, is that the manner in which the conviction of DREYFUS was obtained may be publicly exposed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Charity of the sort that appeals not less to the judgment than to the emotions is illustrated by the work which has been done for almost thirty years by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and the appeal of the Trustees for aid, financial and other, in the maintenance of their home on Amsterdam Avenue deserves and doubtless will receive a prompt and generous response from the metropolitan public. Ever since its foundation, this society has endeavored to do more than collect and distribute alms among the blind. In some cases, of course, nothing more than that can be accomplished, but in others, more numerous, the victims of affliction retain the ability, if properly instructed and assisted, to become either partially or wholly self-supporting. It is to the furtherance of this end—the saving of the blind from the state of helpless and humiliating dependence, which is so often the most dreadful consequence of their malady—that the society devotes most of its attention. The results have been highly encouraging, and lack of funds alone prevents the rapid extension of the good work. Already most of the male inmates of the home have steady and remunerative employment, and it is hoped that the women, too, will soon be able to earn by their willing industry the cost of their own support.

—Remarks that appeared in this column on the subject of drug clerks and the long hours of work that are imposed upon them have inspired a Second Avenue druggist to defend his class from the charges so often made against them. No one who read his letter could have seen in it anything more than a begging of the whole question. The writer first took up the matter of extortionate prices, and tried to prove that the percentage of profit in the drug business is very small. With this aim he mentionad three proprietary articles of the sort in which outside competition is fiercest and easiest, and asked us to infer from the small margin on which these articles are handled that the difference between cost and price is much the same on the rest of his stock. This is an amusing non sequitur, for to show that a man when under stern compulsion acts in a certain way is clear evidence that he acts in just the contrary manner when free to do as he chooses. As to the overworking of clerks our correspondent said that he himself, who had no clerks, worked from 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night, seven days in the week, and did not even leave his store for meals. This demonstrates many things, but hardly that drug clerks are not kept on duty for periods cruelly and dangerously long. As a matter of fact, everybody knows that they are so kept, just as everybody knows that the average profits on drugs, and especially those sold as "prescriptions," are simply enormous.

—After deliberation as long and earnest as the gravity of the subject demanded, the Committee on Public Institutions of the Virginia Senate has reported adversely the bill to make flirtation a misdemeanor, which was recently submitted for its consideration. That such a measure should have been referred to this particular committee throws much light on the importance and character of flirting, as judged by Virginians, and a humorist would doubtless say many pleasant things in regard to public institutions in general and in special. The matter is a serious one, however, and the course of these thoughful statesmen really should not be made the excuse for frivolous jests. It seems that of the nine members of the committee only two had so forgotten the days of their youth as to favor the suppression of an art so ancient and so provocative of emotion, simply because Senators are supposed to have abandoned its practice. The other seven preferred to win the sympathies of Virginian constituencies by condemning the cruel and useless project as against nature and policy alike. Report has it that a fight in behalf of the bill will be made when the time for final action in the Senate comes, but there is little chance that the effort will be successful, for the committee's verdict will be earnestly defended by two well-known members of the Senatorial Bachelors' Club, and their advocacy will doubtless have great weight.

PERSONAL.

—Among the many persons not members of his own family whom the late HENRY L. PIERCE of Boston remembered in his will were the employes in his chocolate factory at Dorchester. To every one of these, without distinction as to length of service, and unaccompanied by any conditions or advice as to the usage he should make of the money, he left the sum of $100. These legacies, amounting in the aggregate to $43,000, were distributed this week, and it is gratifying to note that the executors of the ex-Mayor's will, instead of merely sending checks to the beneficiaries, gave a dinner, to which all of the employes were invited, and made the handing over of the gifts the principal feature of the occasion. Of course there was much speechmaking. It began with an address, delivered by WILLIAM L. PUTNAM, one of the executors, who eulogized highly the life and character of Mr. PIERCE, calling him not only a distinguished public man, serving his city, State, and country well, but also an employer constantly and wisely interested in the welfare of those who earned his wages. To this WALTER BROWN, a foreman in the factory, responded in behalf of the employes. He said that between them and Mr. PIERCE there had always been a strong bond of sympathy and respect, and that none who ever applied to him for help in times of trouble went away unassisted.

—There has been of late years a steady and almost rapid change of opinion in regard to the works of EMILE ZOLA, and a tendency has manifested itself, among critics at least, to treat them with more and more regard for their always obvious motive and to devote less and less attention to minor details which have been and will be repugnant to Anglo-Saxon taste. It has been long since frank recognition of ZOLA's ability, or even of his greatness, demanded much courage in those who made it. His books are still tabooed by a large class, composed almost entirely of persons who either have not read them at all or who have read them only in miserable translations, but they are now generally accepted for what they were intended to be—studies of certain human phases, by an adult, for an adult. ZOLA's truly heroic attitude on the Dreyfus question will certainly do much to hasten the change in sentiment concerning himself. Here is a man who has risked all except life—it may be that he risks life itself—for the sake of justice. He has thrown away the popularity which he was supposed to value so much, and for the time at least has made himself the best hated man in France, simply because the thought of a great wrong moved him to action. This man can hardly have passed his life in writing utterly evil books in order to sell huge editions.

CURRENT NOTES.

Col. John C. Moore has been selected to write a history of the services in the Confederate Army of the soldiers who went from Missouri.

* * *

It is proposed to remove Houdon's famous marble statue of Washington from the corridor of the old Virginia Capitol, in Richmond, to the library building recently erected in that city.

* * *

Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson is to be the orator at the unveiling of the monument to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in Charlotte, N. C., May 20.

* * *

A physician in Mobile, Ala., is quite proud of the distinction of having had at once four patients under his charge whose aggregate ages amount to 341 years. One is 78, another 86, another 88, and the fourth 89 years old.

* * *

President Andrews of Brown University is to deliver his eulogy of Gen. Robert E. Lee at the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College on the 15th of March next. He describes Lee as the greatest military genius of our country.

* * *

Judge Macdougall of Toronto, Ontario, urges that the Dominion of Canada should have a divorce court of its own, to which the humblest citizen could appeal and have his case heard without going, as now, to the Dominion Parliament, where the great expense is almost prohibitive to him.

* * *

There are 300 farmers' clubs in Michigan, with a total membership of 20,000, and they are being urged to look sharply after the nominations for the State Legislature at the next election, and to see that they go to men who will care for the farmers' interests. It is proposed to have a club in every township.

* * *

While the State of North Carolina owns $3,000,000 worth of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, it is said not to have had until recently a scrap of paper as tangible evidence of that ownership. State Treasurer Worth has a new certificate, and whether any was ever before issued is not known. A search of all the records and documents in the Treasurer's office failed to reveal any signs of stock belonging to the State.

THE MERRY WAR OF WORDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Red-handed from the slaughter of "shall," "will," "ought," and "should," Mr. Wendell turns—in your issue of Sunday—not merely against such weakling phrases as "stopping at an hotel for two months," "awfully jolly," "curious fact," and "pretty good," (for this use of "pretty" see Shakespeare, Bunyan, Addison, &c., passim,) but, like Don Quixote and the Windmill, against a whole defenseless dictionary. To quote him: "The Century Dictionary is doing, in my opinion, much to degrade our language. It is often said, as a boast, I suppose, that it contains all the words and their meanings which are in use in America, including dialect, slang, misformed and misused words. Since there is nobody in this country authorized to decide what the correct use of a word is, as the Academy does in France, and since many Americans follow the custom of believing that the latest is necessarily the best in dictionaries, as in hotels, it is becoming very difficult to teach young people accurate English. The Century Dictionary, in my opinion, adds to this task. For example, a man was corrected for using the word 'suppositious,' on the ground that it was not properly formed. He consulted Webster, and the correct word is 'supposititious.' The Century gives both words without stating which is right."

Let us hear the Century itself in its preface, speaking of its vocabulary: "It is therefore better to err on the side of broad inclusiveness than of narrow exclusiveness" and "no English dictionary can well include every form of word that has been used by any English writer or speaker. There is a very large number of words and forms * * * which have no practical claim on the lexicographer"; and, again, "in the preparation of the definitions of common words there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any that has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated by the Philological Society of London."

In regard to the words "suppositious" and "supposititious": The Century, it is true, does not say which word is right; it states—and this is more to the purpose—that the former is obsolete, (see table of symbols at beginning of each volume.)

And now for Webster: Some years ago the following extract was printed in your columns:

> An amusing illustration of the mechanical way in which dictionaries have been made is furnished by the word phantomnation, which appears in Webster, Worcester, the Imperial, and Cassell's Encyclopedic Dictionary. Webster solemnly defines it thus: "Phantomnation, n.—Appearance as of a phantom; illusion. [Obs. and rare.] —Pope." Worcester says simply: "Illusion."—Pope. The Imperial and Cassell's repeat this bit of lexicographic wisdom, but the latter omits the reference to Pope, apparently suspecting that something is the matter somewhere. Now, the source of this word is a book entitled "Philology on the English Language," published in 1820, by Richard Paul Jodrell, as a sort of supplement to Johnson's Dictionary. Jordell had a curious way of writing phrases as single words, without even a hyphen to indicate their composite character. Thus city solicitor became citysolicitor; home acquaintance, homeacquaintance. He remarks in his preface that it "was necessary to enact laws for myself," and he appears to have done so with great vigor. Of course he followed his "law" when he transcribed the following passage from Pope:
>
> These solemn vows and holy offerings paid
> To all the phantom nations of the dead.
> —Odyssey, x., 627.
>
> Phantom nations became phantomnations, and the "great standards of the English language" were enriched with a "new word"!—The Critic.

Let the young people, for whom Mr. Wendell fears, beware.

To quote Mr. Wendell again: "The rule of Webster," "rules of language as laid down by Webster and revised by President Porter," &c., &c., and "since there is nobody in this country authorized to decide what the correct use of a word is," Now, if the last sentence be not a denial of the authority implied in the others, I would ask, How did Webster get his material for definition and grammatical rule, if not by the painstaking study of the "best" writers? Was it by inspiration? Though we have no literary court of appeal here, as in France, yet the nobility of the English of such writings as, for example, the Bible has exerted some influence over our language, and—this I must put in the form of a query, as I have not the books by me for reference—have the later commentators of the Testament seen fit to change "I will arise and go to my father," &c., to "I shall arise and go to my father"? And yet this reading would be according to Mr. Wendell's rule. Mr. Wendell's statements that we have "no authority in English" and that "Webster has laid down certain rules" are a little confusing, and do not help toward making easy the teaching of the young, the difficulty of which he deplores.

Mr. Wendell's whist simile is not a fair one—at least, it is most unfair to him. I am "indifferent" fond and a very humble student of the game myself, and, naturally enough, think that all lovers of our language must wish to write something better than literary bumble-puppy, but that does not include whimsical refinement. Deschapelles used few (if any) of the conventional whist plays now in vogue, and yet he was (and is) considered a master. There is something worse than the disregard of a signal, worse than bumble-puppy, and that is a revoke. Mr. Wendell has revoked.

R. C. RATHBORNE.

136 West Sixteenth Street, New York, Jan. 18, 1898.

The Sunday School Lessons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with pleasure the recognition of the many excellencies of THE TIMES under its present control by various readers, but have not noticed any remarks on the thoughtful, orthodox, and exhaustive treatment of the current Sunday school lessons by your Mr. Whitney in the Saturday issues.

A careful reading will abundantly demonstrate their value to any busy person engaged in this line of Christian work, despite the difficulty of looking up references to I. Philistines, 4-8, or Marak I, 35-38, (for which I suppose the linotype machines must take the blame.)

C. K. ENSIGN.

Orange, N. J., Jan. 15, 1897.

Archbishop of Westminster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The notice in THE TIMES Jan. 10 that "Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and the Bishops of the diocese published to-day a 122-page rejoinder to the letter published last March by the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York on the subject of Anglican orders" is most suggestive.

I wonder if it ever occurs to the astute mind of the Papal Cardinal that the forbearing indifference which permits him to assume the title of Archbishop of Westminster is in strong contrast to the cruel indignity which forces the Holy Father to submit to the building of a Baptist meeting-house right under his Pontifical nose!

W. T. WEBBE.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 14, 1898.

William and Henry Explained.

From London Truth.

We are lost in wonder at the speeches of William and Henry. Caricaturists think of nothing else. French doctors begin to think the younger and milder brother more of "a case" than the elder. Both are inexplicable to those who do not know the history of their forebears. May we not find some links in the chain of causation in the early years of grandmamma's reign? She was not a conceited woman, nor was the Prince's grandpapa a vain man; but the Queen's egotism must have been powerfully stimulated and kept alive from 1837 to the end of 1840. The Empress Frederick, who dates from that time, had a strong dose of egotism from her birth. She felt at her christening that she was the heroine of the fête. Was she then more than six weeks old? When scarcely two years old she objected to the Queen calling her Missy and reminded her that she was "the Princess Royal." The German Emperor likewise resented being called "Willie" by his mother. Idolatrous enthusiasm was shown by the English middle classes whenever the Queen and Prince showed themselves in public with their children. This worship would have increased the sense of the big I in the eldest Princess, who was precocious and set up as a genius in the family circle. But her natural good sense held egotism in its place. What was latent in her has become patent in her eldest son, on whom in boyhood English adulation had a marked effect. Bismarck also flattered him for his own purposes. What with all this, and the too early succession to the crown, he has lost the faculty of self-criticism. His grandmother on the paternal side had this faculty. Circumstances gave it strength. But she had a deep fund of hidden vanity. She was in her way a strange being. But all that made for eccentricity was constantly repressed and one only saw a woman of rare distinction. One should not forget that she was the granddaughter of the Emperor Paul. A good deal of unruly Brunswick blood flowed in her veins. Paul's indefatigable and yet spasmodic activity seems to break out in the German Emperor. The Brunswick unruliness is also patent in his words and deeds. Analyze him well, and you will find a resemblance to George IV., who imagined he won the battle of Waterloo, and to the speech-making William IV. William was always firing off speeches. They showed lots of go and fluency, but were often strange.

NUGGETS.

Bank Statement.

"You will have to bring somebody to identify you, Sir."—Chicago Tribune.

Uncollected Fee.

A man may owe his life to his doctor, but the doctor does not always get even that little.—Philadelphia Press.

A Real Need.

"Do you know a good tonic for nervous persons, Simpkins?"

"No; what I want to find is a tonic for people who have to live with them."—Boston Traveler.

Other Means.

"There are no football teams in the French universities," remarked Squildig.

"They are not needed," replied McSwilligen. "The students get all the exercise they need by starting riots."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Time's Changes.

"Did you ever," asked the young husband, "have your wife look you in the eye when you came home and ask you if you had not forgotten something?"

"Many a time, me boy," answered the old married man. "She does yet. In the early days it used to mean a kiss, now it is usually a reference to wiping my shoes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHEN LULU LEARNS TO PLAY.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

When Lulu's thirteenth birthday came,
Her father kept his word,
And bought her a piano, which
The neighbors since have heard,
For Lulu practices with zeal
At least three hours a day,
And we shall all be so relieved
When Lulu learns to play!

She started in three weeks ago
Or more, to learn the scales.
She tries them fifty times a day,
And fifty times she fails.
She knows one fascinating tune,
She says it's "Dearest Mae!"
And oh! we shall be so relieved
When Lulu learns to play!

With patience and hard work we know
Great wonders may be done;
And Lulu's playing is hard work,
That's clear to every one.
She may get quite expert in time,
Her flattering teachers say;
And every one will be relieved
When Lulu learns to play!

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

"Tannhauser" Given by the Damrosch Opera Company.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON

Mr. Kraus in the Title Role, Mme. Gadski as Elizabeth, and Mr. Bispham as Wolfram — Debut of Mlle. Barna.

Last night, the second of the season of grand opera under the management of Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis at the Metropolitan Opera House, was devoted to a performance of Wagner's "Tannhäuser." There was a large audience of brilliant appearance, and there was no mistaking the note of sincerity in the applause. The gallery was crowded, an evidence that music lovers who cannot afford to pay for high-priced seats mean to take advantage of the present opportunity to hear some of their favorite works. The performance was one of much merit. From beginning to end it was characterized by great earnestness and devotion on the part of all concerned in it. There were shortcomings and moments of roughness, to be sure, but these were atoned for by more numerous moments of excellence. Perhaps something more might have been made of the short ballet at the beginning of the first act, but for some reason little is usually done with this. The entrance to the hall of song in the second act was well done, and the sonorous singing of the chorus in this scene added to its general effect. The end of the first act, as usual, served to introduce the familiar spirited entrance of dogs and horses. The horses always suffer from stage fright, but the dogs act like old stagers. The Wartburg Castle was perched perilously on a most precipitous cliff, but there was a very pretty little shepherd, who sang very prettily, on a very pretty little rock, and that was something.

But there need be no disposition to carp at Mr. Damrosch's presentation of "Tannhäuser." On the whole, it was good, and it began with a really excellent performance of the familiar overture, conducted with knowledge and authority by Mr. Damrosch. But the majority of the audience doubtless took most interest in the doings of the principal singers, and these were generally commendable. Ernst Krans, the young tenor, who appeared here under a cloud last season, owing to a persistent cold, was in his right voice last night, and gave his hearers an opportunity to judge of his abilities. He has a fine stage presence, and he acts with dignity and with a good deal of detail in expression of face, bearing, and gesture. He is a man of considerable magnetism and possesses the faculty of holding the interest of the audience. What he does he does with assurance and an air of authority. He has a voice of much power and of excellent quality, as German tenors go. His singing is deficient in polish. One misses the fluent cantabile of a finished artist, but there is force and earnestness in the declamation. The tenor's worst faults are a peculiar guttural attack, an open delivery, and a habit of breaking his phrases up into small fragments. These faults are common among German singers and some people think they are an essential part of the true Wagnerian declamation. THE NEW YORK TIMES has for years held that they were not so, and its doctrines have of late received ample verification on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. Still those who heard Mr. Kraus last Winter will like him much better this season.

Mlle. Barna, an American singer, who comes from San Francisco, made her début as Venus. She has a soprano voice of good quality, but hardly of power equal to the demands of such an exacting part as Venus. She was obliged last night to force the voice so that her method seemed to be largely made of main strength and an honest determination to do or die. She does not seem to possess much dramatic ability, and will probably succeed better in parts requiring less vigor.

David Bispham was heard for the first time as Wolfram. It seems hardly necessary to say that this admirable artist added something to the esteem in which he already stands. There is a gentleness, a tenderness in his style that is thoroughly in keeping with such a part as Wolfram. His voice was in excellent condition, and he sang all his music with polished method and with much expression.

Mme. Gadski's Elizabeth has already won favor by its sweet womanliness. The soprano was in good voice last night, and, although she occasionally lapsed a trifle from the pitch, she sang generally with good effect. Her "Dich theure Halle" was broad and dignified, and she sang the prayer in the third act with a great deal of feeling. Our old friend Emil Fischer has only the remnant of his once noble voice, but with that remnant he sings like an artist. His Landgrave last night was the same dignified performance as of old. Edson Van Hoose, a second tenor of the company, was heard in the small part of Walther von der Vogelweide, in which he sang the solo in the second act neatly. The other small parts were in fairly competent hands, and Miss Mattfeld sang the shepherd's little solo, as before intimated, agreeably.

The chorus generally did its work fairly well, and in places excellently. Mr. Damrosch shows improvement in his conducting, and he has a really fine orchestra. The conductor's tempi in some places were somewhat questionable, notably in the finale of the second act, but on the whole his work was excellently done. There was a great deal of enthusiasm at the close of the second act.

MISS HELENA AUGUSTIN'S RECITAL.

First of Two Subscription Entertainments at Mr. Breese's Studio.

The first of two subscription recitals of music given by Miss Helena Augustin took place yesterday afternoon at the studio of Mr. James Lawrence Breese, 5 West Sixteenth Street. Miss Augustin is a pianist whose studies have been pursued chiefly in this city. Her numbers yesterday afternoon were the fugue from Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue," a gigue, by the same composer; two etudes, opus 25, Nos. 1 and 6, by Chopin; Schumann's "Traumeswirren," and Chopin's "Fantasie Brillante," opus 49. She was also heard in Schumann's quintet with the Richard Arnold Quartet. While Miss Augustin's technic has not been developed to the highest possible pitch so as to give her a perfect independence of finger and a complete command of the resources of tone color, she is nevertheless a player of musical taste and intelligence. Her enunciation of themes shows a keen sense of rhythm and of the proportions of phrases. She will always be an interesting salon player.

In addition to the assistance of the Arnold Quartet, Miss Augustin had that of Miss Lydia Eustis, contralto. Miss Eustis is a valuable addition to the list of our salon singers. Her voice is one of uncommonly lovely quality, and though of no great power, it is full of warmth and color. She sings very musically and with excellent judgment in phrasing. Her numbers yesterday were Bemberg's "Chant Hindon," Gabriel Fauré's "Apres un Rêve," and an air by Gounod.

MR. AND MRS. HENSCHEL'S RECITAL.

Their Farewell Concert Given at Chickering Hall.

The second of the two farewell song recitals announced by Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel, took place in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. There is really nothing new to be said about the Henschels. When people sing as Mrs. Henschel sang "The Little Red Lark," or as Mr. Henschel sang "Archibald Douglas" yesterday, there is nothing to do but to be quiet and enjoy a bit of art quite perfect in its way. Here are two singers who have not voices of great importance, but who by taste, skill, intelligence, and study have learned really to interpret songs. There is a lesson in this for some of those so-called singers who with much greater voices do not sing with refinement, but trust to feats of agility or to tours de force.

Among the favorite numbers on yesterday's programme were the duet "Quel Onda," by Padre Martini; Mr. Henschel's duet, "Oh! That We Two Were Maying," "Jung Dietrich," "Auf Flügeln des Ganges," by Mendelssohn; Brahms's "Mein Liebe ist Grun," and the duet from "Don Pasquale."

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH

Pall Mall Gazette Says His Condition at Cannes Causes Grave Anxiety to Those About Him.

IN PAIN MOST OF THE TIME

His Daughter-in-Law in London Qualifies the Alarmist Reports and Says the Physicians Are Satisfied—Facial Neuralgia No Better.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon makes the following announcement in big type:

"With deep regret we learn on most excellent authority that Mr. Gladstone's health causes the gravest anxiety to those about him. His sojourn at Cannes has not had the effect of fortifying his strength as anticipated."

The news placards of The Pall Mall Gazette read:

"Critical condition of Mr. Gladstone."

The announcement is causing much excitement.

The Westminster Gazette, although minimizing the alarming reports concerning the health of Mr. Gladstone, is "constrained to admit the fact that Mr. Gladstone has suffered great pain most of the time he has been at Cannes, being unable to leave his sofa."

Continuing, The Westminster Gazette says:

"So far as the vital organs are concerned, however, he is no worse. On the other hand, continuous pain in a man of Mr. Gladstone's age is undoubtedly a symptom to cause anxiety."

Mrs. Henry Gladstone, daughter-in-law of Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. George Armitstead, an intimate friend of the family, were asked this afternoon regarding the state of Mr. Gladstone's health. They both said there was nothing in the latest information they had received to justify the alarmist reports.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a return of his neuralgia, but a letter received this morning said he was better, and that his physicians were satisfied with his progress toward recovery.

The publication of The Pall Mall Gazette report to-day caused numbers of inquiries to be made at 4 Whitehall Court, S. W., the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gladstone.

An official medical statement issued to-night reasserts that there is no cause for alarm as to Mr. Gladstone's health, although it has not benefited as much as had been hoped at Cannes. The facial neuralgic pains persist with daily fluctuations, owing to the cold winds and wet weather; but the complaint is quite local. His physical powers have not suffered, his strength is good, his appetite excellent, he joins the family at meals, and takes regular drives, weather permitting.

It is not true that the family has been summoned. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gladstone will go to Cannes on Saturday in accordance with an arrangement made weeks ago.

Lord Stuart Rendel, with whom Mr. Gladstone is visiting, telegraphed to-night at 8:40 that Mr. Gladstone's health was unchanged.

CANNES, South of France, Jan. 19.—The health of Mr. Gladstone is fairly satisfactory. He went out for a drive yesterday.

STEAMER HERBERT FOUNDERS.

Seven Members of the Crew Lost, but the Captain Is Saved.

BELFAST, Jan. 19.—The British steamer Herbert, hailing from Leith, England, has foundered on the County Down coast, about six miles from Gunn Island. The captain was saved, but it is believed that the members of the crew, numbering seven, are lost.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE ENDING.

Masters Will Reopen Monday iw Certain Conditions Are Accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—At to-day's conference of the Federation of Master Engineers, called to consider the situation in view of the withdrawal of the forty-eight hours' demand, it was resolved to reopen the works on Monday next, provided the unions accept the conditions of management mutually adjusted at the recent Westminster conference.

RUSSIA'S MINING DISASTER.

Fifty Bodies Are Recovered and Three of the Injured Die.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Charkoff says that the bodies of fifty victims of the gas explosion in one of the mines of the Donetzaer Company, in the Taganrog District, have been extricated.

It is feared that others were killed. Three of the eighteen injured in the explosion have since died.

A GERMAN DEPUTY SUSPENDED.

Herr Fink Charged with Forging Bills of the Chicago Press Club.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Herr Fink, a member of the Reichstag, has been suspended, at his own request, from the editorship of The Berlin Post and from membership of the Committee of Free Conservatives until a judicial inquiry has cleared him of the charges, made in the Reichstag by Herr Bebel, the Social-Democratic leader, of passing a forged check while a member of the Chicago Press Club.

Herr Bebel has since withdrawn, or at least modified, part of the charge. Herr Fink has instituted proceedings against Herr Bebel, and the presumption is that, pending the issue of the proceedings, Herr Fink has been suspended.

ITALIAN WOMEN SEIZE GRAIN.

Prince Ruspoli's Warehouses Near Ancona Entered by Force.

ROME, Jan. 19.—There were renewed disorders to-day in the poor quarter of Ancona, which is inhabited by Anarchists and Socialists. A number of men and women attempted to barricade the streets; but the police cleared the thoroughfares and arrested several.

Troops are scouring the country, arresting suspicious bands of tramps. The agitation against the price of bread is spreading to other towns. A crowd assembled in front of the Town Hall at Sinigaglia, sixteen miles northwest of Ancona, and demanded relief. The Mayor gave a conciliatory reply; but the mob, which consisted chiefly of women, invaded the railway depot and the warehouses of Prince Ruspoli, where they seized a quantity of grain. The troops finally restored order.

There has been another slight disturbance at Mecerata, about twenty miles south of Ancona.

Several hundred workpeople have appeared in the district of Latorreta, and cavalry has been dispatcher there.

North German Lloyd's Subsidy.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—A bill already approved by the Bundesrath (Federal Council) will go to the Reichstag to-morrow increasing the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's subsidy by 1,500,000 marks for fifteen years, on condition of a fortnightly service to China and an acceleration of speed to fourteen knots.

London Times on Teller's Resolution.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times, in its financial article, says: "Without doubt the adoption of Senator Teller's resolution will have no effect; but the committee's action, even if not approved by the Senate, is a bad sign for real currency reform."

New German Minister to Haiti.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Dr. Michahelles, Councilor of the Foreign Office, has been appointed German Minister at Port au Prince, Haiti, in succession to Count von Luxburg, who is temporarily placed on the retired list.

Empress of Germany's Health.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Empress Augusta Victoria is almost completely restored to health, but will remain in residence at Potsdam as a measure of precaution.

PARIS STILL IN A TURMOIL.

Gathering of Students Broken Up by the Police—Zola Prepares His Defense—His House Guarded.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—There were renewed police precautions to-day to prevent disturbances. The bridges from the Latin Quarter were guarded by police, and the residences of MM. Mathieu Dreyfus and Emile Zola were patrolled. A small mob of students assembled outside the Law School, with the usual cries; but the police prevented a serious demonstration.

A band of 200 students penetrated to the Boulevard des Capucines, with the intention of making a demonstration before the Military Club, but they were dispersed.

A demonstration, in which a thousand students took part, occurred at 5 o'clock before the Pantheon. The students shouted against Zola and the Jews. They were driven away by the police, who split them up into noisy groups. The latter then began parading various parts of the Latin Quarter, where there was much excitement.

It is said that Emile Zola has already prepared his defense, and that he will call 250 witnesses, including handwriting experts, when he is tried for publicly accusing a number of French officials of perjury, in connection with the Dreyfus proceedings.

Midnight—There have been no further demonstrations up to midnight. The city is tranquil.

A slight anti-Jewish manifestation took place at Toulouse, and there have been demonstrations at Marseilles, Nantes, and Rouen, where there were several arrests.

LIGHT ON THE DREYFUS CASE.

His Name in the Hands of a German Military Attache Who Was Recalled.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—With every show of authority, The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon prints prominently an article giving the inwardness of the Dreyfus case, and explains that the document, in addition to the bordereau (note) on which the Government found the prisoner guilty, was obtained in the following manner from the German military attaché, Von Funcke:

"Nine or ten months before the arrest of Dreyfus, von Funcke was suddenly removed from his post. The explanation of his removal is of the highest importance, and throws a curious light on the Dreyfus case and explains in some measure the attitude of the Government. I have the facts on indisputable authority that when his predecessor, Baron von Huene, left Paris he handed von Funcke a list of the persons in France who were in relation with the German Intelligence Department, enjoining him never to let it out of his own hands. Von Funcke carried the document in a leather bag around his neck. Shortly after entering upon his duties an incident occurred whereby a woman of ill repute obtained the document and took it to the Foreign Office, where it was hastily photographed and returned to her. She returned it to von Funcke, who, in the meanwhile, had discovered his loss, and, like an honest soldier and attaché, hastened to inform the German Government of his mishap; hence his recall.

"Curiously enough, the woman refused compensation, though a large sum was offered her, but she caused amusement at the Foreign Office by remarking that what she had done was for la patrie (the Fatherland).

"With the photograph of the document the French Government went deliberately to work, and I am assured on authority that leaves no room for doubt that the name of Dreyfus appeared on it, but, it being a common name in both Germany and France, suspicion did not immediately fall upon the condemned officer. Later, it served as confirmatory evidence."

ANTI-JEW RIOTS IN ALGIERS.

Students Tried to Burn an Effigy of Zola and Seventeen Were Arrested.

ALGIERS, Jan. 19.—The students here engaged in a violent anti-Jewish demonstration yesterday evening. They were dispersed by the police.

The students tried to burn an effigy of M. Zola, but the police prevented them. Several were injured in the collisions, and there were five arrests. The students attempted a rescue and a general scuffle resulted, the police making twelve additional arrests.

Troops Called Out in Prague.

PRAGUE, Jan. 19.—The troops have been summoned, and this evening patrols occupied the chief points of the city, owing to threatened disturbances arising from the Czech ferment. A few arrests have been made, but nothing serious has occurred thus far.

TO OPEN THE HEART OF CHINA.

England Asks for Railroad Privileges—Russia Will Not Yield an Open Port North of Port Arthur.

PEKIN, Jan. 19.—The Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office) has had another conference on the subject of the loan, which is still unsettled. Besides the right to extend the Burmah Railroad through Yun-Nan Province, the most southwestern province of China, Great Britain asks the right to build railroads through the Province of Sze-Shuan, (north of Yun-Nan) and a third treaty port is demanded, the identity of which, no doubt, is Siang-Yin, just south of Tung Ting Lake, in the Province of Hu-Nan, which Japan proposed to open at the time of the Shimoneseki negotiations.

The proposed opening of the Port of Talien-Wan, on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and north of Port Arthur, a position which would command the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the north and Manchuria, continues to be the chief difficulty, Russia desiring to keep the whole of Manchuria for herself. Neither power is willing to yield on this point, and the question is no longer a commercial one. It has become political.

Tung-Ting Lake is an inland sheet of water which is reached by the Yang-tse-Kiang River. It is situated about 500 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang River, and is about 400 miles from the coast. It will thus be seen that if Great Britain succeeds in prevailing upon China to open the Port of Siang-Yin, she will have opened up a fine trade route into the very heart of China and into its most anti-foreign province. Further, if Great Britain persists in her policy of insisting that the Yang-tse-Kiang Provinces be not handed over to a foreign power, and establishes herself on the Island of Chusan, which commands the entrances of the Yang-tse-Kiang River, she will have permanently opened to trade the very best portion of the Chinese Empire.

KIAO-CHAU'S STATUS.

Cologne Gazette Says an Attack on It Would Let the Kaiser Declare War.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—A significant article in The Cologne Gazette asserts that, according to international law, Kiao-Chau is German territory, and an attack upon it would enable Emperor William to declare war without consulting the Bundesrath. The paper says:

"Furthermore, being leased territory in a political sense, it remains, as before, foreign territory. Therefore, commercial and customs treaties between either China and European States or between Germany and other nations have no validity there, and consequently foreign States cannot appeal to the favored nation clauses nor claim similar rights to those granted Germany, while Germany is in a position to regulate the customs and commercial relations quite as unreservedly as she thinks fit."

JAPAN AND CHINESE AFFAIRS.

She Is Prepared to Act Vigorously for the Maintenance of Peace.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 19.—The British battleship Centurion, flagship of the British squadron in Chinese waters, has arrived at Nagasaki.

The organ of the Government reproaches Russia, Germany, and France, for following a selfish policy in the Far East, and adds:

"Japan will avoid alliances; but she is prepared to act vigorously if necessary for the maintenance of peace."

British Ships at Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British Admiralty has just issued a list of the whereabouts of the warships of Great Britain in the Far East. It shows that the first-class twin-screw armored cruiser Undaunted of 5,000 tons, 8,500 horse power, and 12 guns, and the twin-screw sloop Algerine of 1,060 tons, 1,400 horse power, and 6 guns, are at Kiao-Chau Bay.

DEAN LIDDELL DEAD.

Author of a Greek Lexicon and History of Rome, and English Educator, Passes Away.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, the former Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, died here to-day. He was born in 1811, and was at one time Chaplain to the Prince Consort.

Dr. Liddell's name is familiar in American colleges as being associated with the well-known Liddell and Scott Greek Lexicon, in the writing of which the man who has just died was a co-laborer with Dr. Scott of Balliol College. A seventh and enlarged edition appeared in 1883.

Dr. Liddell was educated at the Charter House School and at Christ Church, Oxford. He received a double B. A. degree in 1833 in classics and mathematics. He became senior student, tutor, and censor of Christ Church, select preacher in 1842 and 1847, classical examiner in 1844 and 1845, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1845. Dr. Liddell was Head Master of Westminster School from 1846 to 1855, when he succeeded Dean Gaisford. For many years prior to 1891 he was Vice Chancellor of Oxford University.

His "History of Rome," written in 1855, is, next to that of Mommsen, the best accessible work on the political history of the ancient city and empire. After his retirement from Oxford Dr. Liddell lived the life of a literary recluse in Ascot.

HICKS-BEACH AT BRISTOL.

Sir Michael Has Faith in the Navy in War—Canada Should Help.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol this evening, ridiculed the notion of providing granaries as had been suggested in some quarters. He said he was convinced the British Navy was strong enough to hold its own, and in any war England would have many friends ready to supply corn.

Referring to the coming budget estimates, he said these would show that the Government was fully alive to keeping up the standard of the army and navy, though, he declared, it was not creditable to Canada or fair to English taxpayers that such a colony should practically contribute nothing to the naval defenses of the empire. He hoped Canada would soon turn her attention to this matter, adding that he was convinced that if she did not, the day would come when she would have "a rude awakening which would be entirely her own fault."

In concluding his speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that China had approached England for assistance to pay the Japanese indemnity, and that the negotiations were still pending. The newspaper statements on the subject he characterized as inaccurate and incomplete. The Government was not ashamed of these negotiations, and believed the country would approve them. He could see no reason why foreign powers should object; but if the negotiations failed Great Britain would take her stand on existing treaty rights.

GRAU WILL SOON ARRIVE.

Planning Now to Give Sunday Night Popular Concerts.

Maurice Grau will leave Europe for this country on Jan. 29, when, he writes, he will be in a position to give the general public almost a complete list of the artists who will be under his management. During his stay here, which will be somewhat brief, he will arrange to give Sunday night popular concerts under the direction of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. This is only to take effect after the Damrosch & Ellis opera season of five weeks has terminated at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The idea of giving these concerts was recently conceived by the management with the idea that it would be as profitable to give the concerts as it would be to sublet the house. Anton Seidl and his Metropolitan Orchestra will be engaged and some of the most prominent artists will appear as soloists.

Mr. Mansfield in Harlem.

Richard Mansfield is drawing great crowds at the Harlem Opera House this week. Tuesday night, when "Richard III." was the play, the theatre was jammed in every part, every seat being occupied, and all the available standing room filled. The performance was splendidly vigorous and effective.

Last night Mansfield acted Baron Chevrial before another large audience. To-night "Beau Brummell" will be the play, and to-morrow night "The Merchant of Venice" will be given.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The performance of "Adelaide" and the Beethoven concert will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Feb. 1 instead of the Lyceum Theatre.

E. Leo Rains, one of Damrosch & Ellis's young American bassos, will make his first appearance to-morrow night in the rôle of Pogner in the "Meistersinger."

William K. Vanderbilt with a party of eighteen as his guests, attended the performance last night of "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre.

The opening date for the first appearance of Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been set for Feb. 7, when she will appear in her new production.

It is very likely the new burlesque "Way High Man" will be produced for the first time to-night at Weber & Fields's, and taking the place of "The Worst Born."

Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, has consented to stage for Minnie Seligman Cutting, her one-act play, Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy," which she will present at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third Street, on Feb. 7.

Souvenirs have so far this season been few and far between, but on Jan. 31, when the hundredth performance of De Koven & Smith's "The Highwayman" takes place, mementos of the occasion will be presented to each one present. This is somewhat of a new departure, as heretofore it has been the custom of managers to present token of this character only to women, but on this occasion both men and women will be favored.

Coincident with young Laurence Irving's appearance in his father's rôle in "Peter the Great" at the London Lyceum, because of the latter's indisposition, was the substitution of Jean Coquelin for his father in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Porte St. Martin in Paris. Thus the greatest living actors of the two nations were ill the same day, early in the runs of unusually important new plays, and their sons were called upon to supply their places. The coincidence is merely interesting, and has no deep significance.

The members of the famous old Gilmore's Band, which has undergone many reorganizations, will again be assembled for a permanent orchestra of sixty men and will make a complete tour of the country this Spring under the management of E. G. Stone and the directorship of E. A. Couturier. The first public appearance under the new director will be at a testimonial concert for which as yet no date has been fixed. Mr. Couturier has been a member of the band for many years, and was unanimously elected by his associates.

Dan Daly, who received severe injuries from his fall in Boston several weeks ago during the performance of "The Belle of New York," has returned to New York very much improved, but unable to do any work, and it is not likely he will resume acting for some time to come. His associates and friends, of whom he has many, will take possession of the Casino next Tuesday afternoon for a big testimonial for him. The programme for the present is to present "The Telephone Girl," but George McLellan has received so many offers from prominent members of the profession that it looks very much as if the programme would be lengthened by specialties between the acts.

The character assigned to Miss Julie Opp in the London production of "The Conquerors" is that acted here by Miss Blanche Walsh. It is possible, however, that she may secure a further release from her London engagement and remain here at the Lyceum, where she will appear as Belle in "The Tree of Knowledge" next Monday night. Meanwhile preparations for the production of Paul Potter's well advertised play at the St. James's Theatre do not seem to be going forward very briskly. To succeed "The Tree of Knowledge," there, after its one hundredth performance, "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced with George Alexander as Benedick, Julia Neilson as Beatrice, Fay Davis as Hero, and Robert Loraine as Claudio.

Ex-Senators Doing Newspaper Work.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times

Three ex-United States Senators from Kansas are doing newspaper work. They are Edmund Ross, J. J. Ingalls, and W. A. Peffer. The best of the three—Edmund Ross—is making the least money.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Hutchinson Southgate Marries Miss E. S. Barbour at the Church of the Beloved Disciple.

DR. H. M. BARBOUR OFFICIATES

The Rev. Dr. William S. Southgate Assists the Rector in Performing the Ceremony and Bishop Potter Pronounces the Benediction —Other Marriages.

An elaborate church wedding yesterday was that of Miss Elizabeth Sumner Barbour, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Merlin Barbour, and Hutchinson Southgate, son of the late Bishop Horace Southgate, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Constantinople, and formerly rector of the Church of Zion in this city.

It took place at noon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, in East Eighty-ninth Street, and the ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who is rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William S. Southgate of Annapolis, Md., an uncle of the bridegroom. Bishop Henry C. Potter pronounced the benediction.

William Arnold, the church organist, played the wedding music. The arch of greens beneath which the ceremony was performed was flanked by Easter lilies, and the altar was beautifully adorned with white roses and carnations. The bridal procession, which entered while the Lohengrin Wedding March was being played, was headed by the ushers, Grosvenor Barbour, William Southgate, L. Clerc Deming, T. R. Beal, W. L. Jacques, and William Hayward. The bridesmaids, who followed, were: Miss Daisy Barbour of Hartford, and Miss Bessie Hunnason of Yonkers, cousins of the bride; Miss Elise Breese of Trenton; Miss Sidney Wharton of Pittsburg; Miss Annie Pancoast of Philadelphia, and Miss Gertrude Baker of Plainfield. The bride's sister, Miss Katharine Barbour, who acted as maid of honor, walked next.

The bride followed alone. She was gowned in white peau de soie, trimmed with point lace, a family heirloom, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her tulle veil was fastened with a pearl and diamond coronet, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, and a spray of orange blossoms. At the chancel steps she met the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Richard King Southgate. There the first part of the ceremony was performed. Grosvenor Barbour came forward to give his sister away. The ceremony was concluded at the chancel rail, soft music being played throughout. The benediction followed, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played as the bridal procession passed out of the church.

A wedding breakfast followed at the rectory next door, 65 East Eighty-ninth Street. There was a large representation of guests from Trenton, where the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Barbour used to live, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Miss Roebling, Miss Stewart, and Miss McCammon being among them.

Mr. Southgate is Secretary of the Electric Car Lighting Company and a member of the Naval Reserve. He and his bride will make their home at the rectory after their wedding trip until April 1, and will receive their friends on Tuesdays.

Weekes—Alexander.

At the home of Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Alexander, 47 East Fifty-third Street, their daughter, Miss Minelle Louise Alexander, yesterday at 3 P. M. became the wife of Arthur Delano Weekes, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Weekes, Sr. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, performed the ceremony. The bride, who has a reputation for beauty, was in white satin, draped with the point lace her mother wore on her wedding day, and a veil of point lace, fastened with orange blossoms. She also wore a diamond and pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. She was unattended. A wedding reception followed the ceremony. This was the second marriage of the bridegroom, and his daughter, Miss Weekes, was among the guests. Other guests were Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., F. Delano Weekes, Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army; Gen. Schofield, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Gillespie, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Herson, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. Henry Parish, and Miss Coudert. Mr. and Mrs. Weekes will live in this city.

Manheimer—Ast.

Miss Juliette Ast, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Benjamin Ast of 228 East Fifty-eighth Street, was married in Vienna Hall, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to Seligman Manheimer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Meier Manheimer of 77 East Eighty-fifth Street, a lawyer, and ex-Chief Clerk of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Henrietta Ast. Abraham Manheimer and Joseph Manheimer, the bridegroom's brothers; Abraham W. Ast, the bride's brother, and Jacob Freund were ushers. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Manheimer will go South for their wedding trip, and live on their return at 326 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Howe—Martin.

A brilliant wedding took place last evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Perrin, 352 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, when their niece, Miss Susie Perrin Martin, and Edward Cole Howe, formerly a Brooklyn man, now a resident of the West, were married. Miss Elsie Richter was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Arbie Perrin of Pittsburg and Miss Mary Martin of Baltimore. The best man was John J. Petit, and the ushers Raymond Barlow, Robert Hopkins, Mr. Adams, and John Slee. The Rev. Dr. S. O. Curtis of the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. A reception followed the wedding. After an eight weeks' bridal trip in Europe the couple will make their home in Los Angeles, Cal.

Sissenere—Miller.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Grace Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wisner Miller, to Oscar Sissenere took place last night at the home of the bride's parents, 23 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, Richmond. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Elliott of Manhattan. Miss Madeline Miller was maid of honor and Mariam Fiske was bridesmaid. The best man was Edward Whitehouse, and the ushers were George Clinton Miller, Robert T. P. Fiske, Duncan Fiske, and Frederick Stone.

Baldwin—Pease.

Miss Mary Elliott Pease of New Brighton, Richmond Borough, and C. Columbus Baldwin of Manhattan Borough, were married at Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton, yesterday afternoon. The wedding was a quiet one, because of a recent death in the family of the bride. The marriage service was read by the rector, Archdeacon George D. Johnson. The best man was William Baldwin. The ushers were R. Baldwin, Jr., Carroll Baldwin, J. W. Dorsey, and A. B. De Bost. A small reception followed at the bride's home.

Prety—Morrison.

Miss Marion Clover Morrison of 281 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Henry Prety, were united in marriage last evening in the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Nies performed the ceremony. Miss Florence Landon Morrison, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Samuel J. Graham, ex-President of the King's County Wheelmen, was best man, and W. F. Macklin, George W. Lazarus, Hanford W. Eldredge, and Howard R. Maccaffil were the ushers.

Gold Mine in a New Bedford Cellar.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 19.—Philip Levesque, who lives at the "North End" of the city, announces that he has discovered gold among the stones which were thrown out when a cellar was excavated for him recently. The specimens assay $40 to the ton, Mr. Levesque says, and a shaft is being sunk to ascertain the extent of the mineral-bearing stone.

HELP FOR HEBREW ORPHANS.

Fifteenth Annual Ball of the Asylum Society in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The fifteenth annual ball of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society was given last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and was one of the most successful ever given by the society. A considerable sum was netted, and the proceeds in part will be appropriated for a technical school in the institution.

In the Mayor's box were Justice and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Justice Willard Bartlett, President and Mrs. Edward M. Grout, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Register Isaac Fromme, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Charities Commissioner Adolph Simis and Mrs. Simis, Justice William J. Gaynor, and other well-known people. In the opposite box were the guests of Samuel Goodstein and Emanuel Katz's friends. Most of the boxes were occupied by Trustees and their guests.

The Chairmen of the committees were as follows: Floor Committee—Julius Reiner; Committee on Entertainment of Invited Guests—Ira Leo Bamberger; Reception Committee—David W. Stein; Ball Committee—Morris Adler; Press Committee—Henry H. Davis. Benjamin Wechsler was musical director.

The ball opened at about 11 o'clock with a drill by the boys' brass band and the drum and fife corps of the asylum. The bright little fellows were warmly applauded. The grand march then began, led by Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Moses May.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Moses May, Abraham Abraham, Herman Newman, A. J. Piddian, Samuel Wasserman, Edward Kaufman, Judge J. Lott Nostrand, Assistant Corporation Counsel William C. Courtney and Mrs. Courtney, Milton Lippmann, Miss Jennie Lippmann, Mrs. D. Lippmann, the Misses Rose and Adele Wasserman, Hugo Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wechsler, Max Josephs, Miss Nellie Josephs, L. Harry Fisher, Thomas E. Pearsall, Frederick Lowenthal, D. L. Hulin, A. M. Stein, Miss Lange, Michael Furst, Louis Schnitzer, Miss Henrietta Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Namm, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Klein, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Ash, Miss Ash, Jacobson, Miss Carrie Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ashman, Miss R. Uhlman, Miss R. Epstein, Miss Bessie Chase, Miss Eva Ives, Addison Chase, Mr. and Mrs. J. Engel, Prof. Jacobson, Miss Sarah Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Manne, and F. Kramer.

MRS. SWITS CONDE AT HOME.

The First of Her Receptions This Season Attended by Many Society People.

The first of Mrs. Swits Condé's receptions this season, and the forerunner of an extensive list of social affairs, brought nearly 500 guests between 4 and 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon to her residence at 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. Her entertaining this Winter begins about a month later than last season.

Mrs. Condé received her friends in her Empire drawing room on the second floor, where palms, Annunciation lilies, pinks, and daisies prevailed in the decorations. She wore a lavender silk gown, and Miss Marie Condé, her daughter, who assisted her, wore pink satin, embroidered in silver. Mrs. Charles A. Carroll, who wore white satin, silver-embroidered, and Miss Travers, who was in pink satin, both of Baltimore, were the other members of the receiving party.

The dining room, where plants from Mrs. Condé's private conservatories were in use, was a beautiful sight. The table was decorated with long-stem red roses and ferns placed in a tall vase in the centre. Fancy baskets were placed about it. The entire house was decorated here and there with palms. Among the guests were Chauncey M. Depew, Grecian Consul General Demetrius N. Botassi, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Dr. and Mrs. Wilton H. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ely, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. George Bolet, Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul Stephan von Csesznak, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Francis, Mrs. H. O. Armour, the Misses Morton, Dr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Adolph Muller-Ury, Col. and Mrs. G. L. Gillespie, and Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant.

THE ARION BALL.

Preparations Made for Entertaining 15,000 Persons on Feb. 11.

The committee of the Arion Society, which which was to fix the date for its grand annual mask ball, has decided to give it this season on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, Friday, Feb. 11, and the Madison Square Garden, as in former years, has been secured for the occasion.

For the past three months the various committees and sub-committees have been gradually maturing plans, differing from those adopted on previous occasions, and they promise a series of surprises that are expected to make the coming event more picturesque than any of its predecessors. There will be several radical departures, especially in the matter of decorations.

Features never before presented in a ball room will be seen. Ingenious electrical and other devices will play a prominent part in the affairs, and many of the designs in the line of ornamentation will be entirely new. Preparations will be made for the reception of 15,000 persons.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner for fourteen persons at their home, 1 East Forty-fifth Street, last night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunther gave a dinner for sixteen persons at their home, in the Dakotah, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, yesterday evening.

Regnar Kidde gave the last of his series of three song recitals at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Robert H. Hatch read. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, the Misses Ely, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, and Miss Laura Wheeler were among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. C. Smith of 12 West Seventy-second Street held the second of two January receptions at their home yesterday. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Crumbie, Mrs. Joseph C. Willetts, Miss Willetts, and Miss Lucy MacIntyre were among the guests.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke yesterday afternoon at the Transportation Club, of which he is President. It was ladies' day at the club, which has quarters in the Hotel Manhattan. Mrs. Alice Shaw and her two twin daughters whistled. Edwin Hollis Low was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Among the guests were Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. J. J. Croly, Miss Viola Allen, Miss Julia Marlowe, and Miss Nancy McIntosh.

The grand Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital is to take place on the evening of Feb. 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria. The ballrooms will be so arranged in connection with the grand staircase that the guests can occupy both. Three bands will play for the dancing. Prominent ladies in society will assist the managers of the nursery, and tickets can be procured from them and from Mrs. Goddard, who has charge of the boxes, at her home, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street.

A notable dinner for young people was given at 8 o'clock last night by Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield at their home, 616 Fifth Avenue. The table, surrounded by walls covered with artistic paintings, was an attractive sight. There were twenty-four covers, and the dinner was of fifteen courses. Many of the guests were newly married couples, and an exquisite basket of pink roses, with handle trimmed with pink satin ribbon and lilies of the valley, which stood in the centre of the table, was arranged as a compliment to the brides present.

Mrs. Lefferts Strebeigh of 76 East Fifty-fifth Street, Mrs. John Herman Eden of 11 West Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham of the Strathmore, Fifty-second Street and Broadway; Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis of 33 West Forty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman of 5 East Sixty-sixth Street were all at home to their friends yesterday afternoon, Miss Geraldine Bonner, Mrs. Boardman's sister; Miss R. Randall, and Mrs. George Sewell Bonner, assisted her in receiving, and some three or four hundred guests called at the Boardman residence.

Mrs. George H. Prentiss of 77 First Place, Brooklyn, gave the second of a series of four receptions in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Prentiss, who were recently married. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. W. J. Bogert, Miss Sadie Carman, Miss Mary Hewitt, Mrs. Humphrey Andrews, Mrs. Churchill Cutting, Mrs. Riggs, Miss Cutting, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Florence Badger, Miss Florence Clouser, Miss Hill, Miss Hart, Miss Agemie Wheeler, Miss Gerald Curtis, Miss Turnbull, and Miss Ludlam.

DEATH LISE OF A DAY.

George Frederic Betts.

George Frederic Betts, who died on Tuesday night at his residence, 102 Madison Avenue, was for twenty-five years, until 1878, Clerk of the United States District Court and United States Commissioner. He was a son of the late Samuel Rossiter Betts, from 1827 to 1867 Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Betts was graduated at Williams College in 1844, at the age of seventeen years, with high honors. He attended the Harvard Law School, and afterward studied with Butler & Evarts, and was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one years. He became a partner in the firm of Beebe, Betts & Donohue, and at the age of twenty-six years became the junior partner of Francis B. Cutting, who was at that time the leader of the New York bar. Later, his health gave out, and, after a season of travel, he accepted the appointment of Clerk of the United States District Court under his father, Judge Betts. Prior to the breaking out of the war Mr. Betts was Lieutenant Colonel of the old Washington Grays, now the Eighth Regiment of militia. When Fort Sumter was fired on, he enlisted and went to the front as Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and participated in the campaigns of that regiment.

Mr. Betts was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, acting as Secretary of the board, and was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and was connected with many other philanthropic and charitable organizations. He was a member of the Union League Club, one of the oldest members of the Century Association, and a member of the University Club and of the Loyal Legion. He married Ellen Porter, stepdaughter of the Hon. Charles Stoddard of Boston, Mass., who survives him, with four children—Samuel R. Betts of this city, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's private secretary; Mrs. Wolcott Howell Johnson of Boston, and Mrs. Wells, wife of T. Tileston Wells, Senator Lexow's law partner.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning at his late residence, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Abraham Schlesinger.

Abraham Schlesinger died at his residence, 240 East Fifty-third Street, yesterday, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Schlesinger was born in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the franchises of the above company have been declared forfeited by the Governor of the State of New Jersey. The undersigned, at the instance of the holders of a large amount of stock, who believe that the patents owned by the Company control the fundamental principles of pneumatic tube transportation, have agreed to act as a Committee to protect their interests. All stockholders are requested to deposit their certificates, endorsed in blank, with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York City, under the terms of a Protective Agreement, now in course of preparation. To entitle Stockholders to participate in the Plan at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses. Trust Company's receipts, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash assessment paid.

Dated New York, January 19, 1898.

Committee: JOHN I. WATERBURY (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.), WILLIAM A. DICK (Dick Brothers & Co.), BERNARD M. BARUCH (A. A. Housman & Co.)

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atlantic Avenue Railroad Co.
of Brooklyn
5% IMPROVEMENT BONDS,
AND
Brooklyn, Bath & West End RR. Co.
5% GENERAL MTGE. BONDS.

The syndicate formed for the purpose of participating in the readjustment of the bonded indebtedness and leasehold interests of the Nassau Electric Railroad and Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies of Brooklyn having purchased more than two-thirds of the above-named bonds at 85 per cent. and accrued interest, the undersigned are authorized to offer the same price to the holders of any of the remaining bonds, provided they are deposited on or before February 1, 1898.

Guarantee Trust Company of New York,
65 CEDAR STREET,
Depositary.

New York, January 12, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio
Railroad Company
(DUE 1988).

Referring to our notice of November 1, 1897, we have to state that more than a majority of the above described bonds outstanding in the hands of the public have been deposited under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement referred to in our said notice.

At the request of holders of said bonds, the time for additional deposits has been extended to February 1, 1898.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT BONDS OF
The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of twelve thousand one hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-five cents ($12,120.65) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1st, 1898. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, JOHN S. TILNEY, } Trustees.
New York, Jan. 12th, 1898.

FOR SALE
$250,000
FIRST CLASS BONDS.
Principal and Interest payable in GOLD. 45 years to run, yielding to purchaser about 5 %. Earnings twice the total interest charges. LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
29 BROAD ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The volume of business shrunk somewhat, but there was a better tone on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Sales for the short account continued, but such transactions were less aggressive, and, in fact, there were indications in some quarters of a disposition upon the part of some traders to cover outstanding contracts.

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What is especially noticeable in the present Wall Street situation is that the strongest of Wall Street interests seem to persist in holding aloof. They do not buy, no matter how encouraging are current exhibits of earnings, no matter how enthusiastic the "leaders" avow themselves.

But neither do they sell. What they have they are perfectly content to keep. They pay no heed to manipulation intended to make scares effective; they are patiently waiting for just that sort of thing to wear itself out, as there are suggestions it is already doing.

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In yesterday's market the Northwestern group of stocks—the Klondike issues, so Wall Street now calls them—were chiefly conspicuous and strong. Northern Pacific common surpassed even Sugar Trust in activity. This is a new Wall Street showing. London is doing practically nothing in American stocks, though some transactions are made to appear as if they come from important foreign sources.

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Government bonds were firm. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 90, and $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 101¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs	1⅝	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	N. Y., Lack. & West.	½
Chicago & N. W.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	2⅛
Consolidated Ice	1	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	2
Consolidated Gas	2	Oregon Short Line	2¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Peoples' Gas, Chicago	½
Illinois Central	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Laclede Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Laclede Gas pf	1¼	Pullman Car	½
Manhattan Cons.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	½
Met. Street Ry.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Missouri Pacific	½	U. Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Mobile & Ohio	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
N. J. Central	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Denver & Rio Grande	1
Am. Cot. Oil pfg.	⅝	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf.	⅝	Lake E. & West	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi. & East Ill.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Cleve., C. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	Peoples' Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	3½
Ohio South. genl. mtg.	1¼	S., L. S. & E. 1st	1½
Omaha & St. L. 1st	1¼	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
Ore. Imp. con., 5th in. paid	2¼		

Bonds Declined.

Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1¼	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1¾
Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans, 1½@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $149,674,041; balances, $6,911,160; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $755,221.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@57¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,093.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Bullion sold at .10, 500 Comstock T. at .04, 70 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 300 Iron Silver at .40, 500 Mollie Gibson at .26, 300 Pharmacist at .08, 300 Portland at .82. On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .009⅞@.009; 35,000 Rocky Mountain at .14, buyer 30; 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½; 12,000 Alamo at .03¼@.03⅜@.03½; 600 Argentum at .20½@.21½; 15,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@10⅝; 36,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.004⅝; 500 Elkton at .88@.88½; 8,000 Garfield Gr. at .06¼@.06⅜; 1,200 Golden Fleece at .57@.59; 400 Isabella at .33@.33½; 800 Jefferson at .04½@.05; 75,000 Justine at .009, seller 10@.008¾@.01⅛; 1,300 Lillie at .67½@.70; 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .29@.30; 300 Mount Rosa at .14½@.15; 7,000 Pharmacist at .06⅜@.66½; 65,000 Sentinel at .008¼@.01⅛, buyer 30@.008; 4,000 Tamarack at .007½; 7,000 Union at .14⅝@.14¾; 7,000 Work at .04⅝@.04⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 109½; New York Central, ½, to 116; Atchison, ⅝, to 13¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 97¾; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 90¾, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59¾. Illinois Central sold at 109½, Erie at 15½, and Erie first preferred at 38⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 9-16 for money, and 112 11-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 15c., and exchange on London was 25f. 21½c.

THE LOCAL TRACTION GROUP.

The group of local railway stocks were less active yesterday than for some time and they all fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits. Manhattan Elevated was the most active of the group, showing a total of transactions of about 24,000 shares. It sold up to 117¾, and closed with a fractional advance. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was dealt in to the extent of about 4,300 shares, and after selling above 40, closed at 39⅞. Metropolitan Street Railway sold down below 138, but rallied later and made a fractional net advance for the day. Third Avenue Railroad was inactive, and scored a small decline.

In the three first named stocks there was an evident disposition on the part of some of the traders to cover short contracts, and their strength was due partly to buying from this source.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific Railway, who is at present in this city, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Western business and railroad conditions. Mr. Burt thinks the present state of affairs most satisfactory, and looks upon the prospects for the future as exceptionally bright. Mr. Burt said:

"Everything in the West looks well, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging. There is a condition of unusual activity in that section, something unknown for years. From all directions come cheerful reports of business happenings, and men whose experience reflects the condition of the principal interests are agreed that the country is now in the midst of established prosperity. The progress achieved through the large returns from the sale of agricultural products and the consequent traffic movement along the railroads has been of a remarkable character, and trade improvement in almost every line has since been felt.

"Railroads at this time of the year have to divide business, yet the results when a comparison is made between them and those of former years are extremely satisfactory. Business for the rest of the year promises to be good, and Western people look forward to a time of marked improvement over last year.

"There have been two years of favorable crops, and the conditions so far indicate a good crop in the coming season. It is needless to say that with good crops there will be considerable railroad activity, apart from the natural increase which follows industrial prosperity.

"It seems to me that the rate situation is in a fairly satisfactory way at the present time. It is better than it has been, and the prospects are for still greater improvement in that direction. There is a prevailing policy of well-defined conservatism on the part of the railroads in the management of their affairs which cannot but have results that will prove in every way satisfactory to the various railroad interests.

"Conditions in the West point to a year of solid prosperity for the railroads and the people generally. Business there is good now, and will be better as the year advances."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its weekly review of the iron trade, The Iron Age to-day will say:

"Considering the season, an unusual amount of business is being done in rolling mill products of all kinds, at prices which, however, are low, except in those cases where an understanding among manufacturers keeps down knifing.

"The drift toward better co-operation among producers is becoming more and more pronounced, aided by the growing prospect of a very heavy tonnage for the current year.

"There is a very good prospect that the largest single branch, the rail trade, will soon get into much better shape. It is understood that harmonious relations have been established among the leading rail mills East and West. Since the Pennsylvania order for 100,000 tons for 1898 was placed, contracts have been closed by a number of railroads which add fully 150,000 tons to the work in hand. The latter, it is estimated, aggregates now fully 1,200,000 tons of standard tee rails, or more than was rolled of all kinds of rails in the whole year 1896, the 1897 figures not being available yet. Since some of the large systems have not placed their orders, it looks as though we were to have a relatively good rail year, and it is not impossible that during the active rail laying season the mills may be pretty well crowded for deliveries.

"Those interested in the wire consolidation are expressing in a more and more pronounced manner their belief in the ultimate success of their undertaking. Occasional 'little snags' encountered are not hampering progress, which has reached the point that officers of the American Steel and Wire Company have been elected.

"The example of the proposed wire consolidation is inspiring the tin-plate manufacturers, who have begun negotiations for a control of that great and growing industry. The preliminary steps have been taken, and thus far there has been some encouragement. The number of plants is large, however, and the capacity for independent action of recalcitrant works under the lee of a consolidation is not easily measured.

"The pig iron market is in a nervous condition over threatened overburdening of the market. Weak spots keep cropping up in Bessemer and in foundry metal. The balance is so evenly poised that it takes little to disturb its equilibrium. The production, no doubt, is tremendous; that is a conspicuous fact. The consumption at this time of years is a matter rather of estimates for the future, and is not easily brought home.

"In some branches, as in rails and car material, we are now sure that it will show a marked expansion over 1897. But we do not know what it is to be in such branches as in cast iron pipe, with its tonnage of from 500,000 to 600,000 tons annually, nor in other smaller lines in the foundry trade."

THE "KLONDIKE STOCKS."

Again yesterday the Northern Pacific stocks showed notable strength and activity. The common stock was the most largely traded in issue on the list, its total of transactions amounting to nearly 43,000 shares. It sold up to 27¾, where it closed, with a net gain of nearly 2 points for the day. The preferred stock, on transactions aggregating over 23,000 shares, sold up to 65, and made a net advance of more than 1 point. Insiders were said to be heavy buyers, and brokers understood to be acting for Great Northern interests were also credited with purchases. Northern Pacific common is coming in for a large share of the dividend rumors which are now in circulation in Wall Street. Yesterday's report that the Northern Pacific has secured control of Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern was partly responsible for the strength of the stocks. The bonds of the latter company also were strong.

Other Northwestern stocks made conspicuous advances yesterday. Oregon Improvement certificates and Oregon Navigation both gained 2 points for the day. Oregon Short Line advanced to 23¼, and gained 1⅝ points.

ONE SOFT-COAL ROAD.

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling's report for the month of November, published yesterday, surprised even the friends of the company. Gross earnings for the month were nearly $150,000, an increase over November, 1896, of $63,000, or nearly 80 per cent. Net earnings were over $56,184, an increase of nearly $33,000, or about 140 per cent.

For the second week of January, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

PAN HANDLE'S STRENGTH.

The Pan Handle stocks attracted attention yesterday by reason of their strength. They were not active, but both made substantial advances. The common stock on sales of less than 2,000 shares sold as high as 43½, and the preferred, with only 300 shares to its credit, advanced 2½ points. The strength of the stocks was due largely to the company's yearly statement, which showed a surplus of nearly $1,500,000. Several of the larger commission houses were buyers of the common stock.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC TRANSIT CO.

The Governor of the State of New Jersey having declared the franchises of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company forfeited, John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company; William A. Dick, and Bernard M. Baruch of A. A. Housman & Co., at the instance of the holders of a large amount of stock, who believe that the patents owned by the company control fundamental principles of electro-pneumatic transit, have agreed to act as a committee to protect the stockholders' interest. Stockholders are requested to deposit their holdings, indorsed in blank, with the Manhattan Trust Company against the trust company's receipt, under the terms of the protective agreement now in course of preparation, paying to the trust company the sum of 20 cents per share to meet expenses.

Contracts were signed in Wall Street yesterday providing for the reorganization of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company. About a year ago the company got into a snarl with the tax authorities of the State of New Jersey, and as a result had its charter declared void. The value of the patents has, however, lately attracted the attention of New York capitalists, who some time ago began quietly to buy Electro-Pneumatic stock at the insignificant price of $1 per share. Years ago the stock sold above its par value. A prominent Tammany Hall leader is said to have substantial interests in the new syndicate now in control of the company.

Leopold Wallach, a corporation attorney, is the representative of interests in the syndicate. He said last night: "The interests I represent in taking hold of the Electro Pneumatic Transit Company are the interests of individuals and not of any corporation. Certain gentlemen of prominence and of large means have gone into this enterprise because after careful investigation they believe very large returns can be made. They have gone over all the details and are assured by eminent authorities that the patents of this company are controlling and that other devices are infringements."

SUGAR WAS SUPPORTED.

In spite of the bearishness of the professional traders and the consequent bear talk that is in circulation, Sugar Trust rallied sharply yesterday, selling up to 138. Over 40,000 shares changed hands and the stock gained 1⅝ points for the day. The professional contingent went on selling the stock, but there appeared to be an organized support which put Sugar Trust up in the face of these sales. Some of the Washington houses were buyers, probably for covering purposes.

THE UNION PACIFICS.

Union Pacific was one of the notably strong stocks in yesterday's market. On transactions of over 27,000 shares it advanced to 82¼, where it closed, gaining, net, 1½ points. Reorganization interests were again buyers on a large scale, and the commission houses were active in the same direction.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf also advanced fractionally, and the 5 per cent. bonds of that company were again conspicuously active and strong. The recent activity of these bonds has attracted much attention to them. It is understood that the present contemplated plan for the reorganization of the property will be most favorable to the securities, one of the current reports being that the past-due interest on them is to be paid in full.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Tennessee Coal and Iron, regarding which so many depressing stories have been put into circulation recently, rallied sharply yesterday, selling to 26¼. It closed near that price with a gain of 1⅝ points. There was no news regarding the property, but many traders who have been selling Tennessee Coal and Iron short of late were buyers yesterday. Inside interests were also credited with a disposition to support the stock.

COLONIAL TRUST DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Colonial Trust Company yesterday the following were elected Trustees of the company: John E. Borne, L. C. Dessar, George W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb, Henry N. Whitney, Daniel O'Day, Perry Belmont, and Seth M. Milliken. The last three are new Directors. The others were re-elected.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SEATS SOLD.

Richard V. Harnett sold yesterday at the Produce Exchange eight certificates of membership. Some of them brought $150 each and the other $155.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Unsuccessful effort to pass in the Senate a bill authorizing the Government to bid in the Kansas Pacific Road.

Offer of 11½c spot cash to a mining company for more than a million pounds of copper to be delivered in this city in the early Spring.

Steamer chartered at Philadelphia for 104,000 bushels of wheat, and one at Baltimore for 96,000 bushels.

Reported defeat in Illinois Legislature of bill to tax gross receipts of gas companies.

Meeting of the Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange to act on petition to do away with trading for the account.

New York capitalists backing the construction of a trolley line between Atlanta and Douglasville, Ga.

Increase of 200,000 tons in east-bound shipments of grain from Chicago during 1897, as compared with 1896.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $1,500,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Southern Division first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

Expected to take several days for coal operators and miners' session in Chicago to reach an agreement.

Contracts ready to be signed with People's Gas Company to maintain the City of Chicago's gas lamps during 1898.

Communication from Rapid Transit Commissioner Orr to President Gould of the Manhattan Elevated, asking for a full statement of the latter's plans for rapid transit.

Adoption of a resolution by the Senate, directing the Inter-State Commerce Committee to investigate the Joint Traffic Association and inquire whether it can legally exist under inter-State commerce law.

Offering of Illinois Central, St. Louis Division, and Terminal, and Louisville Division and Terminal bonds over subscribed.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$7,504
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	9,951
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	13,022
Chesapeake & Ohio	20,883
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,400
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	10,087
Evansville & Indianapolis	350
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,608
Iowa Central	1,780
Lake Erie & Western	2,831
Louisville & Nashville	29,570
New York, Ontario & Western	4,081
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	186
Pittsburg & Western	5,653
Rio Grande Southern	3,383
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2,300
St. Louis & San Francisco	13,498
Southern Railway	19,038
Western New York & Pennsylvania	4,600
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9,130
Wisconsin Central	25,010

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The following showed decreases:

Kanawha & Michigan	$395
Minneapolis & St. Louis	928
Toledo & Ohio Central	6,644

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Imp. & Traders'	525
American Exchange	170	Irving	145
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	775
Central National	160	Mechanics'	180
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	110
City	700	Mercantile	168
Citizens'	125	National Union	226
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	230
Commerce	207	New York Co.	700
Continental	127	Ninth National	90
East River	133	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	700	Seaboard National	173
German-American	115	Second National	450
Germania	300	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	365	Tradesmen's	105
Hudson River	155	Western National	190

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The sensational feature of the outside securities market yesterday was Standard Oil. That stock was very active, and there was considerable excitement attending its advance to 389, a rise of about 8 points. It closed at its top price. Rumors of largely increased capitalization and a division of the new stock resulting from the liquidation of the old trust were responsible for Standard Oil's strength. The stock was heavily traded in.

Electro Pneumatic was quite active. Representatives of important Stock Exchange houses were heavy buyers.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	202	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	6¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	53	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	92½
Kings County Elevated	3	4
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	4
New Orleans Traction pf	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	175	177
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65½	68½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	27	28½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	76	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	315
Madison (Wis.) stock	83	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105½	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	157
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	86	86⅝
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	36	39
Barney & Smith common	13	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	34	35
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	93¾	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	114	116
Malt Common	24¼	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6¼	5½
Pennsylvania Coal	850	857
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	388¼	389½
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6¼	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	30	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	66	70
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 6s	52	52¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, pf.	150	153
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	40
Wool Exchange	110	112

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.13	.13
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.39	.34
Best & Belcher	.44	.45
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	..	.15
Challenge Con.	.28	.28
Chollar	.21	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.24	.23
Gould & Curry	.30	.31
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.20
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.35	.34
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.20	.21
Occidental Con.	1.45	1.45
Ophir	.52	.53
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.30	.30
Savage	.14	.15
Sierra Nevada	.54	.58
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.35	.34
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.31	.29

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 47@47½; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Anaconda	38	40½	37	40
Anchoria	95	99½	95	99
Argentum	19¾	20¼	19¾	19¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	9¾	10
Elkton	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅜
El Paso	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Gibson	20⅜	25	25	29
Gold Coin	88	92	90	93¼
Gold King	47	55	48	53
Golden Fleece	50	53½	53	55
Grouse	6⅜	6½	6¼	6⅜
Isabella	31⅞	32¼	32⅞	33⅛
Jefferson	3	4¼	3	4¼
Lillie	65	70	66½	67½
Matoa	16¼	16⅜	16	16¼
Moon Anchor	95⅜	96½	92½	92¾
Pharmacist	6⅜	7	6¾	6⅞
Portland	79⅜	80¼	79½	80
Rawlings	15¾	16¼	16	16⅜
Rosa	13⅜	13¾	13	13⅜
Union	14½	14¾	14⅞	15
Work	3¾	4	3⅞	4⅛

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21¼	21¼	810	American Cotton Oil.	21	21	21	21	—1
74½	75¼	192	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅝
....	25	100	American District Tel.	23	23	23	23	.....
118½	120	35	American Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	.....
7½	7¾	83	American Spirits Mfg.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	.....
18	19½	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	18	18	18	18	.....
137⅝	137¾	42,014	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	136¼	137⅝	136¼	137⅝	+1⅜
86¾	87	500	American Tobacco.....	87	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
12	18	25	Ann Arbor	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
12¾	12⅝	700	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30½	30¾	2,000	At., T. & S. F. pf....	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	6¾	115	B. & O. Southw. pf....	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	1,005	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	4,658	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¾	40⅛	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
120¼	121½	40	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	.....
5¾	6	219	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd...	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	.....
53	55	31	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
88¾	89¼	100	Canadian Pacific	89	89	89	89	.....
22	22⅛	8,175	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
99¼	99¾	11,565	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅝
105¼	106	1,015	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	106⅜	106½	106	106	—1
14⅝	14⅞	5,865	Chicago Gr. Western.	14⅜	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
22	25	1	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	23	23	23	23	.....
9	9¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
31¼	32¼	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	32⅛	31	32½	+ ⅜
95¾	95¾	8,225	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94½	95¼	94½	95⅞	+ ⅜
144⅞	145	292	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	+ ⅛
122¾	122¾	620	Chicago N. & Northw....	121¾	122¼	121⅜	122¼	+ ⅛
89¾	90	3,991	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	+ ⅜
87⅞	88⅛	1,156	Chi. Term. & Tran....	88	88⅞	87⅝	87¾	— ⅛
26⅝	27	2,410	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf..	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
34½	34½	200	C., C., C. & St. L....	33¾	34	33¾	34	— ½
16⅞	17	5,400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅞	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
24	25	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝	—1⅛
182½	183½	3,845	Consolidated Gas.....	181⅞	184	181⅞	183	+2
33	33¼	625	Consolidated Ice	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+1
85	86¼	100	Consolidated Ice pf....	86⅛	86½	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
151	153¾	1,800	Del., Lack. & West....	153	153½	153	153	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	150	Denver & R. G.	12	12	12	12	—1
47⅝	48	167	Denver & R. G. pf....	47½	47½	47½	47½	.....
130	135	410	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	130	130	130	130	+ ½
107	111	20	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
14¼	14¾	600	Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
37½	38	800	Erie 1st pf.....	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
....	..	100	Flint & P. M.	12	12	12	12	.....
....	..	146	Ft. W. & D. C.	20	20	20	20	—1½
34⅜	35	800	General Electric	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
31¼	31⅝	2,700	Hawaiian Sugar	31⅜	31⅝	31	31⅝	.....
106¼	107	1,007	Illinois Central	106¼	107	106¼	107	+ ⅝
20½	20¾	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	.....
47	47½	1,000	Laclede Gas	47	48	47	47	+ ½
94	95	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
17	17⅝	100	Lake Erie & Western.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
71½	71⅞	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
179	182	75	Lake Shore	179	179	179	179	.....
56⅜	56¾	8,100	Louisville & Nashville.	56½	56⅝	56	56⅝	— ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	24,835	Manhattan Con	116½	117⅝	116½	117⅝	+ ⅝
140	140⅝	8,957	Metropolitan St. Ry...	140	141	137¼	140½	+ ⅜
104	105¼	550	Michigan Central	104	104½	104	104½	+ ¼
35¾	36	625	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	34¾	36	34¾	36	—1
33¾	34	5,620	Missouri Pacific	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	+ ½
30	30½	1,150	Mobile & Ohio.....	29½	30	29½	30	+1¼
36	36¼	1,100	National Lead Co....	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
106¼	108	78	National Lead Co. pf.	107⅝	107⅞	106¼	107¼	....
17½	19	100	National Linseed Oil..	18	18	18	18	—1
96	96¾	520	New Jersey Central....	94½	96¼	94½	95½	+1½
112¾	112⅝	7,386	New York Central	112¾	112⅞	112¼	112½	+ ⅛
188½	190	30	N. Y., N. H. & H....	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	....
....	....	100	N. Y. Lack. & West....	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	—2
11¼	14	504	N. Y., Sus. & West....	12	12	12	12	+1½
28½	29	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+1½
14	15	75	Norfolk & West.....	15¼	15¼	14	14	— ⅛
48	48½	401	Norfolk & West. pf...	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
4¾	4⅞	1,000	North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	42,175	Northern Pacific	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+1⅛
64⅜	64⅝	23,422	Northern Pacific pf....	64	64⅞	64	64⅞	+1⅛
15⅞	16	1,310	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	....
28¼	28½	1,965	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd..	28½	29	26½	28½	+2¼
48¼	49	2,523	Oregon R. & Nav....	46½	48⅝	46	48½	+2
71¼	72	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71½	— ¼
23	23⅛	8,177	Oregon Short Line....	21⅝	23¼	21⅝	23¼	+2⅛
31¼	31½	840	Pacific Mail	31¼	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ⅛
115½	116	1,830	Pennsylvania R. R....	116	116¼	116	116	+ ⅛
1	1¼	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
96¾	96⅝	10,060	People's Gas, Chicago.	96	97	96	96⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	43⅜	1,800	P., C., C. & St. L....	42⅛	43⅛	42¼	43¼	+1⅛
66⅝	68	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66½	67	66½	67	+2½
175½	176¼	256	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	176	176	176	176	+ ⅛
21⅞	....	1,100	Reading	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	50¾	1,720	Reading 1st pf.....	50	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	....	300	Reading 2d pf.....	26½	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
48½	49⅝	250	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	49	49	49	49	—1¼
17	19	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	17½	17½	17¼	17½	....
7⅜	7¾	220	St. L. & San Fran.....	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	....
56½	57	164	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	56½	56¾	56½	56¾	....
25½	25⅞	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	25	25⅜	25	25½	....
3⅞	4½	100	St. Louis Southw.....	4	4	4	4	— ¼
9¼	9½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9½	9½	— ¼
77½	78¾	120	St. Paul & Omaha....	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
20¼	21	300	Southern Pacific.....	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
9	9¼	500	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	....
30⅞	31	2,540	Southern Railway pf..	30⅜	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
26	26¼	2,945	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25	26¼	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	12	600	Texas Pacific	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
176	178	250	Third Avenue	176½	176½	175⅝	175⅝	—1
32½	32¾	27,427	U. P., all in. pd.....	30⅜	32¼	30⅜	32¼	+1¼
93⅜	93½	1,016	U. P., D. & G. t. ctf.	90½	93⅝	90½	93⅝	+ ½
41	42	35	United States Express.	41½	41½	41½	41½	....
6¾	7	150	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—1
63⅜	64½	500	U. S. Leather pf.....	63⅜	64¼	63⅜	64¼	+ ⅝
15½	16½	80	United States Rubber.	15	15	15	15	....
7¾	7¾	700	Wabash	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
18⅞	18½	1,625	Wabash pf.....	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	200	West Chicago Street..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
90⅝	90⅞	1,080	Western Union Tel....	91	91	90⅝	90⅞	— ⅛
3	3½	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13⅜	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2⅞	3	1,210	Wisconsin Central	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼	— ⅛
Sales.....		304,265						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Col., H. V. & T...	6¼	7	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	54½	55
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113	C., H. V. & T. pf.	19	20	Minn. Iron	55	58
4s, c., 1907	114½	114¾	Com. Cable.....	175	..	Mo., K. & T.....	12⅞	13
4s, r., 1925	128	128½	Consol. Coal.....	41	..	Morris & Essex...	170	175
4s, c., 1925	129½	129¾	Del. & Hudson.....	111	114	National Starch..	7½	9
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾	D. M. & Ft. D.....	12½	13	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	75	83
5s, c., 1904	114½	115	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	20	28
Currency 6s, 1899.	103¼	..	Dul., S. S. & A..	3	4	New Cent. C.....	7	8
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	108¼	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	103¼	..	Eighth Avenue....	300	330	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65	75
Dist. Col. 3-65s....	116	..	Erie 2d pf.....	18¾	20	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	35½	36½
			Ev. & T. H.....	23	28	Norfolk So.....	60	..
Adams Express...	158	161	Ev. & T. H. pf....	40	45	Northwest. Tel....	110	..
Alb. & Sus.....	182	..	Ft. W. & R. G....	12	15	Ont. Mining.....	3	4½
Alton & T. H....	60	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....	132	133	Penn. Coal.....	350	375
Am. Coal.....	120	140	G. R. & W.....	30	40	Peo. & Eastern...	5	7
Am. Sug. R. pf...	112¼	113½	H. B. Claflin.....	92	98	P., Ft. W. & C....	169	175
Am. T. & C. pf....	91	92	Homestake	42	..	Pitts & West. pf.	7	10
Am. Tobacco pf..	113	..	Ill. Cent. 1. l.....	93	97	Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Ann Arbor pf....	34	35	Ill. Steel Co.....	48	50	Quicksilver pf.....	3	8
Boston A. L. pf...	104	108	Iowa Central.....	8¾	9½	Rens. & Saratoga.	176	..
Buff., R. & P....	27	28	Iowa Central pf...	32	34	Rio Grande W....	22	26
Bur., C. R. & N...	70	..	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Rio G. W. pf.....	56	60
Capital Traction..	67	..	Kanawha & Mich.	6	8	R., W. & O.....	12½	13½
Central Pacific....	11¾	12½	Keokuk & D. M....	3⅝	4	Keokuk & West..	54	58
Chi. & Alton.....	165½	..	K., D. & M. pf....	14	16	St. J. & G. I.....	6⅝	7
Chi. & Alton pf....	175	..	Kingston & Pem..	1	10	St. P. & Duluth..	22	24
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	56½	57½	Long Island.....	38	40	St. P. & D. pf.....	83	86
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	34½	38	Minn., St. P. & S. M.....	121	124	St. P. M. & M.....	121	124
Chi. Gt. W. deb..	60	75	Minn., St. P. & S. M.....	6½	..	St. P. & O. pf....	148	152
Chi. & N. W. pf...	165	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	14	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	56⅛	57¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	80	85	Sixth Avenue.....	195	210	Standard R. & T..	3¼	4
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48	50	Manhattan Beach.	4	6	Tol. & O. C. pf....	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts....	168	..	Md. Coal pf.....	45	55	Twin City R. T...	17⅜	20
Col. C. & I. Dev..	½	¾	Mexican Central..	5¾	6⅛	U. S. Rubber pf...	63½	64
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½	Wells-F. Express..	112	116
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78	Minn. & St. L....	25	26	West. Union Beef.	7¾	9½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	7	7¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	86			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,780	Am. Sugar Refs.	136¼	137⅝	136¼	137⅜
100	Am. Tobacco	87	87	86¾	87
170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
280	Brook. R. T.....	40	40	39½	39½
5,190	C., B. & Qy....	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅝
5,500	C., M. & St. P.	94½	95¼	94⅜	95¼
600	C., R. I. & Pac..	89¾	89⅞	89½	89¾
100	Consol. Gas	183½	183½	183½	183½
200	Cent. of N. J....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
160	Chi. Gt. West....	14½	15	14½	15
140	Gen. Electric ..	35	35	34¾	35
310	Louis. & Nash..	56¼	56½	56¼	56½
7,290	Manhattan	116¾	117⅝	116½	117⅛
100	Met. Street Ry.	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜
100	Mo. Pacific	33¾	34	33¾	34
680	N. Y. Central ..	112½	113	112½	112⅝
5,710	Nor. Pacific	26½	27⅝	26½	27⅝
2,780	Nor. Pacific pf.	64	65	64	64⅝
10	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
1,690	People's Gas	96¼	97¼	96	96¼
180	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
30	Southern pf. ...	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
270	Tenn. C. & I...	24⅞	26	24⅞	26
4,210	Union Pac.	30⅜	32¼	30⅜	32
50	Wabash pf.	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	West. Union	90⅜	91	90⅜	90⅝
66,290					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—New York Biscuit was in demand to-day. It opened at 64, which is at least a point over recent quotations, and it was taken with avidity and in large quantities, the price going to 64½. Intending subscribers were among the buyers. The completion of the new corporation is considered as certain. In all nearly 3,000 shares changed hands, two lots of 500 shares each being the largest trades. American Strawboard sold around 30½@31. Lake Street Elevated was dull around 14@14¼, and South Side Elevated at 60@60¼. West Chicago was steady at 100½@100¾. Chicago Edison advanced from 142 to 143.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	30¾
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	58
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	27
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49¾
Chicago City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141½
Lake Street Elevated	14
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	81
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Co.	8¾
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	33
New York Biscuit Co.	64¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
Street's West Stable Car Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	100½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	12
South Side Elevated Railroad	60

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The market started off with a rush this morning. The buying of the Heat stocks was of the most confident kind, the common climbing to 23¾ and the preferred to 46½ before the demand was supplied. Later, profit-taking caused a little reaction. Union Traction was marked up to 14⅞. E. and P. 4s sold at 81⅝. United Gas was up to 99½, and Indianapolis was higher on bids. The Northern Pacifics were very active. Pennsylvania Railroad and the Choctaws held firm on moderate trading, while Reading and Lehigh Valley were inclined to sag. The close was strong. The movement in the Pennsylvania Heat stocks is on buying by persons who know of the deal that is under way. The United Gas Company is in no way interested. An official announcement regarding the matter is expected to be made within a week.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	25	23½
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	27¾	27⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	64⅝	65
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58½
Reading t. c.	11 1-16	11½
Reading 1st pf.	25¼	25½
Reading 2d pf.	13½	13⅝
St. Paul	95	96¼
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2¾	3
Metropolitan Railway	140	140⅝
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Philadelphia Traction	80⅝	81
Union Traction	14⅜	14⅞
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	23	23¼
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	46¼	46½
United Gas Improvement	99¼	99⅝
Electric Storage	26½	27½
Electric Storage pf.	28½	29
Welsbach Light	40	40½
American R. E. L.	5	..
Marsden	9¼	9¼
Choctaw	9½	10
Choctaw pf.	29½	29⅞
Reading general 4s.	83½	84
Electric & People's 4s	81⅞	81⅝
Cons. T., Pitts.	11⅜	11⅝
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	43½	43¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Montana rose to-day from 152½ to 154½, and Butte from 24⅞ to 25⅝, closing at 25⅝, with brisk trading; there was some covering by shorts and good support by bullish speculative interests in the last named. Oregon Short Line was active. Stock Yards gained from 110½ to 112. Bell Telephone lost 1 more, to 280½. Pioneer Gold rallied 5-16, to 6 1-16. New Haven and Hartford was in good request, at 189. Oregon Short Line incomes, series A, were ½ up, at 60½. Boston Elevated improved ¼, to 61¾. Dominion Coal lost ¼, to 21. Osceola gained 1, to 42. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 2¾@4; Clearing House rate 2.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	..
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	169	170
Boston & Providence	268	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	111¼	112
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	23	23¼
West End	83½	84
West End pf.	103½	103⅝
Wisconsin Central	¾	¾
Wisconsin Central pf.	6	8

Mining Companies.

Allouez	.90	1
Arnold	4½	4¼
Atlantic	22½	20¾
Boston & Montana	154½	154⅝
Butte & Boston	25⅝	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	498	500
Centennial	11⅝	11¾
Franklin	12	12⅜
Gold Coin Mines	2	2½
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	8½
Osceola	41	42
Pioneer, (gold)	6	6⅛
Quincy	..	113
Santa Isabel	6	6¼
Tamarack	140	141
Tecumseh	1	2½
Wolverine	18¾	19

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	260	270
Dominion Coal	20¾	21
Dominion Coal pf.	107	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	71	71¾
General Electric	35	35¼
General Electric pf.	90	..
Illinois Steel	49	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	50	60
New England Telephone	130	130½
Philadelphia Company	25	25¾
Pullman Palace Car	175	175½
United States Oil	12	..
United States Rubber	15	16
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	21½	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$240,151,695
Gold reserve	162,909,102
Net silver	16,587,607
United States notes in Treasury	31,806,180
Treasury notes of 1890	2,602,855
Total receipts this day	1,342,254
Total receipts this month	28,478,120
Total receipts this year	234,248,694
Total expenditures this day	1,538,000
Total expenditures this month	24,680,000
Total expenditures this year	232,884,211
Deposits in National banks	47,848,208
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	520,974
Government receipts from internal revenue	325,591
Customs	861,434
Miscellaneous	155,229
Expenditures	1,533,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line		St P, M & M consld 6s	
10,000	83	4,000	122½	9,000	128½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s		Cons 6s, redu to 4½s	
2,500	91⅝	5,000	116⅝	5,000	107¼
15,000	91¼	5,000	116½	Montana ext 4s	
5,000	91⅝	Southwest Div		9,000	95
7,500	91⅛	1,000	118¼	Seattle, L S & E 1st, Tr Co certfs, ass't paid	
13,000	91¼	4,000	119¾	15,000	71
Adjustment 4s		So Minn Div 6s		9,000	70
5,000	59¼	2,000	119	10,000	70½
4,000	59⅜	Mil & St P Term 5s		5,000	71
16,000	59	1,000	114	5,000	71¼
1,000	59¼	1,000	114½	1,000	71
4,000	59⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		12,000	72
36,000	59½	5,000	105	5,000	72½
Atlantic & Danv 1st		Mo, K & East 1st		1,000	72
10,000	95½	1,000	96½	5,000	73
Brooklyn R T 6s		Mo K & T 1st 4s		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000	94⅞	500	88	4,000	84
1,000	95	1,000	87¼	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	94¾	3,000	81⅝	10,000	96½
14,000	95	5,000	87⅛	So Pac of Cal 5s consol	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Mo, K & T 2d		5,000	94¾
8,000	118½	5,000	64¼	10,000	95
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s		2,000	64	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	99	Mo, K & T of T 5s		22,000	92½
Bur, C R & N 1st		1,000	83	4,000	92⅜
10,000	107¾	2,000	82¾	Standard R & T 6s	
Collat trust 6s		1,000	82½	2,000b3	58
1,000	109	1,000	82¼	5,000	58¼
Canada So 1st 5s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s		Tex & N O cons 5s	
1,000	110¾	16,000	95½	10,000	96¼
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
20,000	95⅜	24,000	65	1,000	99⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mo Pac trust 5s		4,000	99⅞
10,000	43	2,000	65½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Mobile & Ohio gen 4s		14,000	30½
20,000	92	6,000	78	1,000	30½
Cent of N J gen 5s		Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st		5,000	30½
12,000	111½	1,000	100	19,000c	30¾
Registered		N Y Cent deb 5s		10,000	30¾
5,000	111½	5,000	110⅝	24,000	30⅝
1,000	112	N Y Cent 1st reg		28,000	30¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		10,000	116½	86,000	30⅝
15,000	82¼	N Y Cent deb 4s		10,000	30½
10,000	82⅝	1,000	103¾	10,000	30½
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		N Y, C & St L 4s		10,000	30¾
5,000	120½	19,000	107	20,000	30⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	106⅝	1,000	30⅝
4,000	114⅝	5,000	107	5,000	30¾
Chi, R & Q, Iowa Div 4s		N Y, O & W con 5s		1,000	31
2,000	102¼	3,000	107⅜	40,000	30⅞
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		N Y, O & W

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—Plaintiffs Claim Most of the Salesroom Offerings.

Mrs. Julia E. Hammond has sold to a Mrs. Harold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 53 West Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.10.

Charles H. Coster has purchased from the estate of Howard Potter the four-story dwelling northwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, 40 by 80. The price is reported at $200,000.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of James R. Lawrence the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 214 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the estate of James Carbery the two four-story brick dwellings 122 and 124 Orchard Street, 34 by 88.

Jacob Korn has purchased the old building 50 Market Street, 25 by 87.5, and has resold the property to Isaac Grossman for improvement.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Samuel Cohen the three dwellings 42, 42½ and 44 Gouverneur Street, 48 by 102.3.

Egan & Hallecy have sold to Benjamin H. Doane the four-story American basement limestone-front dwelling 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 16 by 52 by 92.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Everett L. Barnard, for $4,450, the three two-story frame dwellings, Fulton Avenue, east side, 550 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 75 by 157.

Bryan L. Kennely sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, for $6,000 the three-story stone-front dwelling 393 Pleasant Avenue, 16 by 75.8 by 16 by 75.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Edward E. Farrell, for $46,550, the five-story brick tenement 941 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25.11 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emma H. Platt, for $10,000, the three-story brick dwelling 124 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Isaac H. Platt and another, trustees, for $10,000, the similar dwelling 126 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street 15 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Neilson Winthrop, for $13,000, the similar dwelling 130 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 17 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Egerton L. Winthrop, for $12,500, the similar dwelling 132 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 17 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Margaret G. Earle, for $13,750, the five-story brick flat 0 Bradhurst Avenue 22.5 by 56.6 by 22.4 by 59.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,066.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward referee, 293 to 301 Avenue B, east side, block front between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, 184 by 138, one, two, and three story brick and frame buildings, lumber yards, &c. Due on judgment, $10,620.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a two-story brick office, 13 by 72, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 70 and irregular, Edward Jenkins of 535 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. Cunningham of 55 Lenox Avenue, architect; cost, $118,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 65 by 86, Neils Hansen of 647 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Angele & Higginson of 108 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Prospect Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 20, Christian Brune, premises, owner; William H. Hopkins of 1,969 Jefferson Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jenning Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 50; also, Jenning Street, south side, 54 feet east of Wilkins Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 42, Agnes Hart of 686 Alden Place, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $8,500.

Alterations.

No. 320 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, Mrs. M. A. Coleman of 20 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, architects; cost, $800.

No. 387 Mount Hope Place, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Mary Stimkowski, owner; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,914 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Moise Geismann of 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

AVENUE A, 166, e s, 20x75.6; Sophie Braunig to Frederick C. Schwarz..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 70 ft n of 183d St, 35x93x irregular; John J. Barnes to Margaret rnes..... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50.2 ft s of 143d St, 25.2x76.2x25x78.6; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Eliza R. Knapp..... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 55.1 ft n of 142d St, 22.5x56.6x?2.4x59.2; John Delahunty, referee, to Margaret G. Earle..... 13,750

CANAL ST, 193 and 197, 50x75; Solomon Stone to Samuel Stone, ¼ part..... 1

CANAL ST, e s, 125 ft n of 135th St, —x107.11x75x107.11; Emanuel G. Bach to Patrick H. Duffy and others..... 11,400

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n e corner of Lisbon Place, 66.2x34.11x52.3x36.6; Adeline B. Elting to Mary A. Costello..... 3,000

FULTON AV, w s, 150 ft s of 169th St, 80x150; Marie Eichler to Minnie Endemann..... 10

HIGHWAY from Westchester to King's Bridge, e s, 272.6 ft n of Boston Post Road, 50x102.1x50x103.9; Charles D. Shirmer to Edward Golden..... 1,100

IRVING PLACE, 63, s w corner of 18th St; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Thomas W. Keogh..... 1

KELLY ST, e s, 149.2 ft n of 167th St, 100x116.11x100.7x106.3; William Fernschild to Eliza M. J. Fernschild..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 86.6 ft n of 122d St, 14.3x80; Moritz Brockman and wife to Ascher Shapiro..... 10,000

LONGFELLOW AV, e s corner of Jennings St, 100.2x217.11x54.2x162.4; Annie F. Vreeland to Jacob A. Zimmermann.. 1

LOT 389, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Nellie J. Haudart..... 550

LOT 11, map of Gleason property, 24th Ward; Joseph J. Gleason to Mary Kennedy..... 620

LUDLOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87; Minnie Gilck to Annie Langer. 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 9, s w corner of Vandam St; William H. Simonson and wife to T. H. Simonson & Son Company..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 102d St, 201.11 ft to 101st St x99.11x irregular; William Rankin and wife to Joseph McFarland..... 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 25x125; Edward F. Hurd and wife to Charrie S. Marshuetz..... 800

PLEASANT AV, e s, 76.4 ft n of 115th St, 19.7x94; John Delahunty, referee, to Jacob C. Leudemann..... 9,900

PRINCE ST, 200, 20x53; Carlotta Galli to Vittorio Galli..... 1

STANTON ST, 340, n s, 19.11x70; Jonas Weil and others to Jacob Isenberg..... 1

WHITE ST, 125, 20.9x99x20.9x99.3; Agnes R. Aibinger to Pakob Fanto..... 1

1ST AV, 220, e s, 25.8x60; Sophie Braunig to Frederick C. Schwarz..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 1,565, 26x75; Isaac S. Rose to Elora R. Sonneberg..... 1,500

1ST AV, 1,057; Jonas Weil and another to Matilda Kassewitz..... 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 100th St, 100.11x 200; William H. Simonson and wife to T. H. Simonson & Son Co..... 1

3D AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x75; David Rothschild to Moses K. Wallach.. 45,000

3D AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x127; John L. Macauley to Henrietta M. Parker..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 68th St, 40x100; Joseph W. Howe and others, &c., to Eliza B. Downing..... 282,500

12TH AV, s s, west ¼ part of Lot 818, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Josephine J. D. Barden to Sophia Mosauer..... 1

18TH AV, n s, 201 ft w of White Plains Road, 54x114; William H. Glover to Philip Bohnet, exchange and..... 1

3D ST, n s, Lots 369 to 372, 533 to 536, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to John Solner and wife..... 3,200

24TH ST, 149 to 155 West, 83.4x98.9; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Martha M. Barnes..... 292

45TH ST, 173 and 175 and 177 West, 60x 75.8; Lewis Schiele to Annie Schiele..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 207.2 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5 x100; William Murray, as trustee and individually, and wife to Jessie L. Neilson, ¼ part..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 207.2 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Jessie L. Neilson to William Murray, one-half part..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 206.3 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x 58.2x18.10x58.9; Francis R. Emmons and others to James McG. Emmons..... 5

49TH ST, n s, 64.6 ft w of 11th Av, 35.6x irregular; Margaretha Wachter to Louis Wendel, Jr..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 64.6 ft w of 11th Av, 35.6x irregular; Louis Wendel, Jr., and wife to John Wachter and wife..... 1

54TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; William Murray and wife to Jessie L. Neilson..... 1

58TH ST, 450 East, 20x80; Joseph A. Scanlon to Mary E. Scanlon..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5; Henry Scherr to Charles Scherr..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Ascher Shapiro and wife to Moritz Brockman..... 26,000

76TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of 9th Av, 21x 102.2; Mary E. L. Sulzer, executrix, &c., and others, executors, &c., to Susan R. Lawton and another..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 282 ft w of 9th Av, 21x 102.2; Mary E. F. Sulzer and others to Susan R. Lawton and another, 3-5 part. 1

78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; Gustav Mendelson and wife to John F. Hanley..... 21,000

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Eliza R. Knapp to Eugene C. Potter..... 1

103D ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; John F. Hanley and wife to Gustav Mendelson..... 26,500

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William H. Smith to Yellow Pine Company..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 20½x block, ½ part; 1st Av, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100, ¼ part; Michael Palarino and wife to Angelo Laurino..... 3,700

128TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 52x 99.11; Joseph A. Scanlon to Mary E. Scanlon..... 1

132D ST, n s, 155 ft e of Trinity Av, 15 x110; Katharine P. Kitchen to William R. Kitchen..... 10

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50 100; Isaac A. Hopper and wife to Maria A. O'Brien..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; Washington A. Bunker and wife to Louis N. Narbonne..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; Peter Duffy and wife to Washington A. Bunker..... 1

138TH ST, 617 West; Lillian Smith to Charles S. Wynn..... 16,000

139TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Louis N. Narbonne to Washington A. Bunker..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Washington A. Bunker and wife to Peter Duffy..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.7; George Stolz and wife to Peter J. Kinzig..... 1

155TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Gottlieb Weingartner and others to John Bachmann and another.. 1

155TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Henry J. Weingartner, as executor, &c., to John Bachmann and another..... 5,000

175TH ST, 522 West; Percival J. H. Whitaker to Lucy J. Benzi..... 100

Recorded Leases.

EDWARDS, Laura J., to Jessie F. Baker; 704 and 706 Greenwich St, 5 8-12 years... $4,750

EASTON, David T., to Gustavus A. Brodek; 169 Bleecker St, store, &c., 2 4-12 years..... 1,200

ESTATE OF MELISSA A. HOWES to Patrick Collins; 100 East 102d St, 4 years 900

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and others to Max Schaefert; 86 Essex St, 5 years..... 2,300

LOONIE, James J., to E. A. Crosbie; 573 East 140th St, 1½ years..... 492

MONROT, Louise E., to Henry Dohrmann; 171 William St and 85 Beekman St, 5 years..... 6,000

VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Henry C. Demorest; w s of 5th Av, 67.5 ft s of 15th St, 25.10x100, 21 years..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDRICH, Mertie C., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 148th St, 292 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... $8,000

BACHMANN, John, to Peter Herlich and wife; n s of 155th St, 200 ft e of Courtland Av, 3 years..... 3,200

BENZI, Lucy J., to Percival J. H. Whitaker; 522 West 175th St, installments.. 2,451

BOSTWICK, Mary E., to The East River Savings Institution; w s of Franklin Av, 412 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 9,000

BOYLAN, Elizabeth, to Prescott H. Butler, trustee, &c.; n s of 25th St, 144 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 10,750

BRADY, Patrick J., to Robert Parkinson; s s of Perry Av, 95.5 ft e of 206th St, 3 years..... 500

BUNKER, Washington A., to The United States Life Insurance Company; n s of 154th St, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 45,000

BUNKER, Washington A., to Peter Duffy; n s of 134th St 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 10,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Anna E. Woolsey; n e corner of Ernescliff Place and Lisbon Place, 1 year..... 1,000

DAVIS, Mary E., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 87th St, 60 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 12,000

DOWNING, Eliza B., to Joseph W. Howe and others, executors, &c.; e s of 5th Av, 69.5 ft s of 68th St, 5 years..... 108,000

FAY, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 134th St, 249.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 13,000

FAY, James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 134th St, 200 and 225 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 2 mortgages. 26,000

FREY, Augustus and wife, to Mount Morris Bank; part of Lots 327 and 328, map of West Morrisania, 23d Ward, secures indebtedness..... 5,000

GOLDEN, Edward, to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 153 and 154 of revised map of Seneca Park, Westchester, 3 years..... 445

HADDART, Nellie J., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 389, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 290

HARRIGAN, Mary J. and Denis F., to the Mount Morris Bank; s s of 124th St, 118.6 ft w of 1st Av, note, 4 months. 1,000

HASELL, Clemence L., to Amelia W. Boardman and others; 654 Broadway, 2.3 part, and 810 to 814 3d Av, 3 years. 30,000

HERTER, Peter J., to James D. Hague; 366 West 52d St, 3 years..... 26,000

HODGE, Sarah C., to Cornelia L. Marshall; 51 East 82d St, 5 years..... 12,000

ISENBERG, Jacob, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 340 Stanton St, 1-3 year..... 3,000

KASSEWITZ, Matilda, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 1,057 1st Av, 1 year.. 4,000

KENNEDY, Mary, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 11, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 320

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Joseph Alexander; 63 Irving Place, 2 years..... 10,000

McFARLAND, Joseph, to the German Savings Bank of New York; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 101st St, extents to 102d St, 1 year, (eight mortgages)..... 200,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A. and John J., to Reginald H. Arnold; s w corner of Anthony Av and Ninth St, installments. 250

MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to William Herz; Dawson St. s e s, 91.10 ft n e of Prospect Av, demand..... 1,000

MILLER, Catharine and William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; e s of Greenwich St, 18.2 ft s of Jane St, 1 year..... 2,500

MOORE, Isabel, otherwise Belle, to Mary E. Sherwood; e s of South 5th Av, 200 ft n of Spring St, 1-7 part..... 1,000

OCHS, Frederick, to Walter D. Hoag and another; west corner of Bergen Av and Rose St, 1 year..... 240

O'FARRELL, Mary E., as trustee, to the North River Savings Bank; w s of 8th Av, 70.9 ft n of 29th St, 3 years..... 13,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER Realty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Teasdale Place, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

RICE, Charles M. and Lucy M., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 483 Broadway, 5 years..... 70,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Amanda Wolff; w s of Park Av, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 2 years..... 2,000

SCHREYER, John, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; 204 9th Av, 5 years..... 19,250

SHAPIRO, Asher, to Moritz Brockman; e s of Lexington Av, 86.6 ft n of 122d St, 3 years..... 1,000

SLATER, James, to Robert McGill; n e corner of Boston Road and 168th St, 170.10x209x158x271.9, except part for widening road and street, 3 years..... 22,000

SMITH, James T. and Annie T., to Henry T. Smith; n w s of Bathagte Av, 189 ft n e of 175th St, except part for opening avenue, 3 years..... 2,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks; w s of West End Av, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, demand..... 50,000

VANDERMINDEN, Emilie K., to Frank Reilly; 2,283 Bathgate Av, 5 years..... 4,000

VANDERMINDEN, Emilie K., to Mary J. O'Brien; 2,283 Bathgate Av, 5 years, installments..... 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARCHFIELD, John B., to James A. Woolf..... $670

BEINHAUER, Edward, to Conrad Jockel..... Nominal

FORBES, David, as survivor, &c., to Janie M. Graham..... 7,500

GEISSE, William F. G., administrator, &c., to Ottillie Von Faber, (two assignments)..... Nominal

HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree..... 5,096

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald, (two assignments)..... Nominal

JOCKEL, Frederick W., to Edward Beinhauer..... Nominal

LOWERY, Girard C. W., to Lucy M. Rice..... Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth Aymar..... 5,000

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to Simon Habermann..... Nominal

OLIN, Stephen H., as trustee, to Henry S. Glover..... 5,000

PORTER, William K., to Meyer L. Sire.. 3,060

POTT, James, and another, trustees, to Anna Hadden..... 8,500

SING SING SAVINGS BANK to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 30,000

SOUTHWELL, Frank J., to Philip A. Smyth..... Nominal

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary A. Merrill, as guardian.. 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to City Real Estate Company..... 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church..... 5,000

WALLACH, Hannah, to William Cohen.. 1,519

WILLIAMS, William C., to Lucy M. Rice. 1

WICKS, Jacob J., to Barbara Wick.... Nominal

YOUNG, Henry L., to William H. Young. 13,798

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Thomas E. Tripler against United Loan and Investment Company, owner and contractor..... $500

PEARL ST, 502, and Park St, 49; Adelstein & Avrutine against Eliza Cunningham and M. Bacci, owners; Angelo Borone, contractor..... 85

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 105 ft e of Boston Road, 75x80; Durr and Zahn against Max Goldman, owner; Edward Miller, contractor..... 44

WEBSTER AV, 1,353 to 1,361; Patrick Conlon against Maria A. Wuytack, owner; Adolph A. Wuytack, contractor..... 1,200

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; James R. Sayre, Jr., & Co. against George A. Sayard, owner and contractor..... 440

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; The Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company against George A. Saward, owner and contractor. 229

6TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 33d St, runs w 100x n 49.6 to 33d St x w 50x s 123.4 x e 150 to avenue x n 74 to beginning; Bernhard Voss against Aaron H. Woodhull, owner and contractor..... 116

11TH ST, 94 and 66 East; the Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Amund Johnson, owner and contractor..... 950

82D ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100; Ignac Vrasda against Mary Cotter, owner; Nicholas Cotter, contractor..... 457

88TH ST, s g corner of Madison Av, 62.8x 100.8; the Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Isidor Hoffstadt, owner and contractor..... 2,850

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; The Cheshire Lime Company against Schneider & Herter, owners; A. Gallo & Co., contractors..... 283

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 274.6x99.11; John E. Smith against William Broadbelt, owner and contractor..... 2,560

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, 21, and 60th St, 45, n e corner; the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company of Philadelphia, trustee, &c., against Matthew Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

CONVENT AV, 88; City Real Estate Company against Edwin W. Taylor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Thomas E. Tripler against United Loan and Investment Company, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. E. Morris.

GROVE ST, s corner of Woodruff Av, 100x150; G. Arnold Moses against Thomas G. Price, (action to obtain interest, &c.;) attorney, H. K. Davis.

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 227.6 ft n of Spring St, 21.2x56.8; the Roosevelt Hospital of the City of New York against Domenico Garafalo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

1ST AV, 689; Martin Woeltje against Jesse Hazell, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Darlington & Jenkins.

3D AV, e s, 104.1 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x119.7x 33.4x115.9; Sarah M. Morton against Michael P. H. Casey; actions 1 and 2, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. J. Dowling.

5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Edward Germain against Emma C. Heesemann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. McKelvey.

88TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 62.3x100.8; New York Electric Equipment Company against Isidore Hoffstadt, (foreclosure lien;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x 112.6; Theodore Greentree against John Friedel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Glass.

164TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 105.10; John J. Farrell, receiver, &c., against Charles Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hull.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 192—Daniel Dull et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Blackman et al.—Argument continued by C. C. Safford for the plaintiffs in error and by William Strawn for the defendants in error, and concluded by I. N. Flickinger for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 194—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by Francis B. James for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 194, 159, 53 and 175, 406 and 421, 94, 195, 196, 197, 198, and 199.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

58—Barber Asphalt Paving Co. vs. Odasz.
59—Gedensburg Bank vs. Parsons.
60—Farmers' Nat. Bank vs. same.
61—Weldon Nat. Bank vs. same.
21—Atlas S. S. Co. vs. La Bourgogne.
22—Wheeler vs. same.
23—Western Assurance Co. vs. same.
40—Union Pacific Railroad Co. vs. Dike.
48—Schoellkopf vs. Canalboats Harvey and Henry.
62—Whitten vs. Bennett.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

28—Kilgour vs. Scott.
41—Tetlow vs. Tappan.
88—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
89—Same vs. Union Theological Seminary.
Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
9—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
Equity Calendar.
36—Mallory vs. Mackaye.
37—Mackaye vs. Mallory.
31—Haworth vs. Stark.
90—Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co. vs. Chase.
30—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11:15 A. M. Customs appeals.

2272—Bour & Bouillon vs. U. S.
2135—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. same.
2648—The H. B. Claflin Co. vs. same.
586—Schilling vs. same.
1358—Goldschmidt vs. same.
1370—U. S. vs. Wertheimer & Co.
2159—U. S. vs. Mills & Gibb.
2227—U. S. vs. Johnson.
1362—Dreyfus, Kohn & Co. vs. U. S.
1363—Passavant & Co. vs. same.
1393—Goldschmidt, Bacharach & Co. vs. same
1392—Passavant & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

43—Hastorf vs. tug John H. Cordts.
44—Morrison vs. yacht Algonquin.
63—Newcastle Steamship Co. vs. Barber.
65—Hunting vs. same.
67—De La Soto vs. same.
68—Lunn vs. same.
53—Putnam vs. S. S. British King.
54—Same vs. S. S. Manitoba.
66—Endicott vs. Wiley.
74—Putnam vs. S. S. Manitoba, No. 2.
42—Trinidad Shipping Co. vs. Frame, Alston Co.
38—In re Ferryboat Oregon.
41—In re Steamboat Rosedale.
34—Manantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-morrow: 248, 298, 299, 278, 281, 291, 196, 267.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

69—Cullen vs. Gallagher.
14—Gallagher vs. McMullin.
15—Johnson vs. Rayner.
68—Kirkham vs. Bank of America.
70—Girardin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
71—Cardonner vs. same.
72—Lefkow vs. Roossin.
74—McClure vs. Central Trust Co.
75—Blair vs. Hagemeyer.
76—White vs. McNulty.
77—Cassidy vs. Uhlman.
78—Backus vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
79—St. John vs. Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co.
80—Daly vs. Central R. R. of New Jersey.
81—Spaulding vs. American Wood Board Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Fensser vs. Sedlacek.
2—Holmes vs. Stewart.
3—Fosgate vs. Martin.
4—Wood vs. Finnelly.
5—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
6—Carey vs. Kieferdorf.
7—Goldman vs. Goldman
8—Duffy vs. McLaughlin.
9—Klatz vs. McLaughlin
10—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Dotterweich.
11—Christman vs. Holtsch.
12—Matter of Fire Association of New York.
13—Jarvis vs. O'Connor.
14—Hall vs. Murphy.
15—In re Cattins.
16—Swinerton vs. Le Boutillier.
17—Worthmann vs. Wortmann.
18—People, &c., vs. Hughes.
19—People ex rel. Schultheis vs. Fitch.
20—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery.
21—Pratt vs. Brophy.
22—Press Publishing Co. vs. Associated Press.
23—In re S. M. Bixby & Co.
24—Scandinavian-American Bank vs. Fishback.
25—Klam vs. Casperfeld.
26—Davis vs. Congregation Beth Tefillath.
27—Cohen vs. Cohen.
28—Flanagan vs. Mullen.
29—Vaughan vs. Haviland.
30—In re Goodrich.
31—Quirk vs. Devoe.
32—National Automatic Machine Co. vs. Fauth.
33—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Bretzfield.
34—Kane vs. Bissell.
35—In re Sheldon.
36—In re Erwin.
37—Townsend vs. Stokes
38—In re Rohrberg.
39—Bunker vs. Peabody.
40—Feist vs. Biersack.
41—Bater vs. Ludwig.
42—Baker vs. Hirschfield
43—Wortman vs. Wortman.
44—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Klein.
45—Ryer vs. Schwalb.
46—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. Ames.
47—Schniepel vs. Schniepel.
48—Tollman vs. Livingston.
49—Esty vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
50—People, &c., vs. Bogner.
51—Pocantico Water Works Co. vs. Low.
52—Gerstner vs. Foster.
53—Lamprecht vs. Lamprecht.
54—Dreyfus vs. Bernhard.
55—Glens Falls Paper Mill Co. vs. Trask.
56—In re Sackett.
57—Bahbul vs. Bahbul.
58—Johnson vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Gray.
2—In re Third Avenue Bridge.
3—In re Houston and Essex Sts.
4—James vs. James. Preferred Causes.
5947—Hyde vs. Bloomingdale.
6016—Martin vs. Baldwin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5900—Bourne vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Co.
5875—Cameron vs. Allen.
5952—Seybel vs. Cain.
5957—Cosgrove vs. McDonald.
5471—Dieterlen vs. Powers.
5811—Toscain vs. Aron.
5660—Clark vs. Lyons.
5679—Bennetto vs. Russo.
5604—Baltimore High Grade Brick Co. vs. Seitz.
5744—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
4950—Simonson vs. Gray.
5207—Herrick vs. Schwab.
5015—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.
5941—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Powell.
4853—Geiseler vs. Geiseler.
5858—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz.
6005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.
5727—Strauss vs. Wimpfheimer.
5601—Brewster vs. E. J. Merritt Co.
5867—John P. Kane Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
5929—Bellows vs. Bellows.
5880—Tysen vs. Raftery.
5882—Fisk vs. Beardsley

Highest number reached in regular call, 6005.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14526—Dyett vs. Eggleston.
18416—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
14870—Townsend vs. Excelsior Electric Co.
13530—Levy vs. Tamsen.
14213—Gilhooley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
14123—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
14834—Buhler vs. Brady.
14872—Brady vs. Coghill.
14425—Reissman vs. Nat. Lead Co.
14322—Phillips vs. Hemmel.
14481—Lynch vs. Waggaman.
14913—Carrington vs. Kinnear.
14954—Tefft vs. Smith.
14945—Steinan vs. Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

6996—Shea vs. Southard.
4838—Kutkoff vs. Sutherland.
7900—Ward vs. Sire.
8222—Stevenson vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
2368—Smyth vs. The Mayor, &c.
4026—Corrva. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7392—Pauline vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8250—Bale vs. Unicorn Silk Mfg. Co.
4963—Hamill vs. Scott.
5894—Keegan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7019—Morrissy vs. Union Ry. Co.
8294—Rosenthal vs. Cook.
4824—Weber vs. Union Ry. Co.
3844—Prince vs. Winter. Highest number reached in regular call, 8802.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

7944—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7378—Barlow vs. Kendell.
8455—Steiner vs. Schoen.
8946—O'Shea vs. Haner.
8335—N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple Co.
8336—N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple Co.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

The New York School of Oratory
and for the cure of STAMMERING.
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REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

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Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av.& B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus Instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. G. CARR OF ROCHESTER WILL give Bible readings at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Gospel of John." On Friday morning at the same hour a reading on the "Book of Revelation." All are welcome.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German Protestant as chambermaid and good seamstress; no objection to wait on a lady in American family; good references. 147 West 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist with children. 436 West 47th St., Martin's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman; is good cook and laundress, and is a nice baker; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 9.

COOK.—By an English Protestant; understands all kinds of cooking; country. 229 West 16th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; first-class city references. 116 West 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can serve company dinner; good references. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class references. 328 East 32d St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; assist with washing; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 5.

COOK.—By a thoroughly first-class cook in a private family; $3.50 a week; personal calls. 449 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; city references. A. F., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Norwegian cook in private family; best city references; country. 312 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day; good cook; reference. Call for two days at 215 East 27th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Brote, 27 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young, educated German lady to take charge of household; city or country. T. T., 103 East 114th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress by competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

MAID.—French; competent lady's maid; good dressmaker, seamstress, and packer; no objection to travel; willing, obliging; best city references. Marie, 230 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference; leaving on account of family going to Europe. 390 4th Av., near 27th St.; dressmaker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; assist with other work; best city reference. 323 East 32d St., fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; excellent shirt ironer; best of reference; private family. 328 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. Box 98, 254 8th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE GOVERNESS.—By refined, experienced nurse governess to child; teaches German, French, English, kindergarten; good sewer; no objection to going abroad; good packer and traveled; take entire charge. Fraulein Leo, 1,334 3d Av.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; ladies or gentlemen; willing and obliging; terms reasonable; personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid; will assist with waiting in a private family; best city reference. Curtis, 469 Columbus Av.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By neat young colored girl (light) as parlormaid, chambermaid, or lady's maid. 86 Grove St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing and finishing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room, and can fill a butler's place; three years' city references. 434 4th Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork in a private family; best city references. Can be seen for two days at 766 3d Av., second flight.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; best city references. 314 East 62d St., Dwyer's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years in retail lumber and building material trade; wishes to make change; first-class city references; salary moderate. American, Box 200 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent; now on account of family going abroad; three years in same place; personal city references. Butler, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city references. Charlie, 128 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; with excellent references; thorough and industrious. Present employer's, S. T., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a high-class butler; 5 years' experience last place. Lubben, 364 E. 72d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as butler; first-class city reference. E., 439 4th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; practically experienced in vegetables, fruits, plants, and under glass, in all branches, on gentleman's place; good references. W. C., care of C. T. Connor, 71 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom in a private family; understands tandem; last employer can be seen. M. C., 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in gentleman's family; care furnaces, &c.; good city reference. H. Larkin, 852 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE FARM HAND WANTED TO TAKE charge. Apply Room 76, 111 Broadway.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Emmeyer & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD W. WILLIS, Executor. EMMEYER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-law6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 8 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-law6mTh

MURRAY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN MURRAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1897.
EMMA M. MURRAY, Executrix.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. au5-law6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John E. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-law6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH PARKER, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-law6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-law6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-law6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES P. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-law6mTh

REISS, NANCY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Babette Elchenbronner, Max Lehman, Otto Lehman, Karl Lehman, Betty Lehman, Clara Frank, Sigmund Lehman, Moritz Lehman, Adolph Lehman, and Samuel Lehman of full age, and Josef Lehman and Pauline Lehman, infants over fourteen years of age, The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of New York City, The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, The Home for Aged of the Independent Order of Anshai B'rith at Yonkers, N. Y., The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, and Aaron Rossman as President of the Jewish Congregation at Wiesenbronn, Germany, and to all persons interested in the estate of NANCY REISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marx Reiss, Albert Höchster, and Moses Höchster, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of fourteen years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Executors, 167 Broadway, N. Y. d23-law6wTh&f3

RIVARA, GIUSEPPE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIUSEPPE RIVARA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Rapallo, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1897. MARY VALENTE, JOHN RIVARA, Executors. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Attorney for Executors, 66 Broadway, New York City. au19-law6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

I aim to keep Ripans Tabules always on hand. They are such a fine medicine, visitors, and others at our house, come in for a share also.

A new style packet containing FIVE RIPANS TABULES (in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (60 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (FIVE TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-law6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-law6mTh

WILMERDING, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William E. Wilmerding, Mary A. Wilmerding, Alice Tracy Wilmerding Coudert, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice Moore of the City of New York and Mary W. Cramer of Troy, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA WILMERDING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Petitioners, 39 Liberty Street, New York City. d16-law6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPRINGS, SMITH & CO.—Certificate of Limited Partnership.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SPRINGS, SMITH & CO., and the principal place of business is to be located in the City and County of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted thereby is the buying and selling, transacting, and dealing in cotton, coffee, grain, and provisions, and similar merchandise, and transacting a general commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: Richard A. Springs and Benjamin R. Smith are the general partners, the place of residence of said Richard A. Springs being Number 19 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and the place of residence of said Benjamin R. Smith being Number 1 West 83d St., in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and James H. Parker is the special partner, whose place of residence is Number 18 East 69th Street in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, all the general and special partners are of full age.

4. That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash.

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fourth of January, 1898, and the period at which it will terminate is the fourth day of January, 1899.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of January, 1898.
RICHARD A. SPRINGS, [Seal.]
BENJAMIN R. SMITH, [Seal.]
JAMES H. PARKER.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 4th day of January, 1898, before me, the subscriber, personally came Richard A. Springs, Benjamin R. Smith, and James H. Parker, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

JOHN J. McAULIFFE,
[Seal.] Notary Public,
N. Y. Co. No. 1.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Richard A. Springs of the City of New York and Benjamin R. Smith of the said city being severally duly sworn say that they are the general partners named in the foregoing certificate and that the sum of $50,000 specified in said certificate to have been contributed by James H. Parker, as a special partner, to the common stock, has been actually paid in good faith paid in cash.

RICHARD A. SPRINGS,
BENJAMIN R. SMITH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1898. JOHN J. McAULIFFE,
[Seal.] Notary Public,
N. Y. Co. No. 1.
ja6-law6wTh

HAFKER, HERMAN, and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN HAFKER and CHRISTOPHER HOLLWEDEL, individually and as partners, composing the firm of Hafker & Hollwedel, assigned to Charles H. Kranichfeld for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part One thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1898, at ten and a half o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Kranichfeld, assignee of the above-named Herman Hafker and Christopher Hollwedel, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to settle the final settlement of the assignee's accounts, and to show cause why the claim of Hedwig Hafker, which has been disputed by the assignee, should not be referred to the referee passing upon the accounts of the assignee.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the [Seal.] State of New York, held at the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of our said Court, this 15th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
d16-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY BISCHOFF and WILLIAM J. BECKER, plaintiffs, against PAUL GROND, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.

To Paul Grond, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of December, 1897, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1897.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, New York City.
d10-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ALLAN J. GRAY, Plaintiff, against RICHMOND BICYCLE COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 22, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

To defendant Richmond Bicycle Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 18th day of December, 1897.

Yours, &c., MERRILL & ROGERS,
d23-law6wTh Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of FINN, COLE & CO., assigned to Henry W. Eaton, for the benefit of creditors, send Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 21st day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry W. Eaton, assignee of the above named Finn, Cole & Co., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the Coun- [L. S.] ty of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of this Court, the 8th day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for assignee, 154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, New York City. d9-law7wTh

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the substitution of stone by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue, thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the west by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT
Counsel to the Corporation.
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bism'k Jan. 22, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM
†Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM	*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London.) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9AM Normannia, Mch. 24, 9AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Pennsylv'a, Jan. 22, 4 PM Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 11 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 26	NEW YORK.....Feb. 16
NEW YORK.....Feb. 2	ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 23
PARIS.....Feb. 9	PARIS.....March 2

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND...Jan. 26 | KENSINGTON...Feb. 9
FRIESLAND...Feb. 2 | WESTERNLAND. Feb. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Also a few choice berths for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa only.
For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton St.
La Normandie....Jan. 22 | La Gascogne.....Feb. 12
La Champagne..Jan. 29 | La Normandie....Feb. 19
La Bretagne.....Feb. 5 | La Champagne..Feb. 26
1st-class passage N. York to Paris and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic,	Jan. 26, Noon	Majestic,	Feb. 23, Noon
Germanic,	Feb. 2, Noon	Germanic,	Mar. 2, Noon
Teutonic,	Feb. 9, Noon	Teutonic,	March 9, Noon
Britannic,	Feb. 16, Noon	Britannic,	Mar. 16, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, January 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, January 29, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....January 22
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolul

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

A. E. Orr, the Commission's President, Asks Mr. Gould for the Manhattan Company's Plans.

AN APPLICATION NOW INVITED

Ready to Allow Elevated Railroad Extensions Under Certain Conditions—Mr. Gould Promises a Reply Soon.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at Monday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, President Orr wrote yesterday to President Gould of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company asking a statement of his plans toward the solution of the rapid transit problem. Mr. Orr reminds Mr. Gould that more than a year ago, after the board had decided that it had no power to grant certain privileges asked for by the elevated company, he wrote explaining the stand the board took and asking further information. He received no reply to that communication.

His letter of yesterday was as follows:

"On June 11, 1896, you presented to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners the formal application of the Manhattan Railway Company for leave to construct many miles of railroad over streets not then occupied by your railroad, and to enlarge your structure in certain streets then occupied by it, and this application was supplemented, and to a certain extent modified, by an oral communication made by you to the board on the same day, by a letter from you to the board, dated July 15, 1896, and by an amended application filed by you with the board on July 16, 1896.

"Upon the examination of this application, (as thus amended and modified,) which was immediately undertaken by the board, it appeared that your company had made application for certain privileges, including the right to run surface railroads upon many miles of streets, which this board had no power to grant; that it contained no assurance that such additional franchises as might be granted would be exercised within a reasonable time; that it contained no offer to compensate the city for the valuable franchises thus sought, (although this board had no authority, under the law, to grant such franchises without exacting reasonable compensation); that it was technically defective in other particulars; and, finally, that it was based upon the condition, with which this board had no power to comply, that your company should be insured in some manner by the city against all claims for damages of property holders whose properties might be injured by the alterations and extensions of your railroad thus sought by you.

"At the instruction of the board, I accordingly wrote to you on Aug. 6, 1896, pointing out the respects wherein the application so made by you embraced matters transcending the powers of the board, and other particulars in which it was deemed insufficient, and I added that 'the board hopes that your company, in view of the exceptional privileges it has received from the city and of the exceptional advantages it has enjoyed for the extension of rapid transit facilities will promptly amend its application so that the board can lawfully, and also explicitly, and understandingly deal with it.' And I also conveyed to you the assurance of the board that, 'upon receiving such an application the board undertakes to reach its determination without delay.'

"This letter did not imply criticism of your obvious, and very proper, desire to obtain the best possible terms for the stockholders of the important railroad represented by you, and the criticism of your application contained in it was simply designed to bring about an understanding so explicit as to render possible some further application on your part which should be framed more liberally in the interests of the public, and should not be based upon illegal or impossible conditions.

"To this letter the board has received no reply, and the application thus made by your company is still pending before this board, but in such a shape, and based upon such conditions, that the board is without power to deal with it. It is, however, and always has been, the opinion that exceedingly valuable, and practically exclusive franchises now possessed by your company, in some of the streets of this city, would enable it, if its present structures were enlarged, strengthened, and were extended to the North, under the authorization of this board, to greatly increase its capacity and to afford a large measure of relief to that section of the city lying within the northerly portion of New York County, which is now practically deprived of all means of rapid transportation to the lower and more populous parts of the city, and that these much-needed facilities could be afforded by your company more quickly, and perhaps at less expense, than by any other corporation.

"In view of these considerations, and of your own reported statement that it is the desire of your company to enlarge and extend its present facilities, the Rapid Transit Board instructs me to invite from your company a prompt application for such additional facilities or extensions as it may now desire; and to add to this invitation the assurance that this board is willing to go as far in granting additional facilities, upon assurance of prompt action on the part of your company and of its willingness to make due compensation to the city, as the interests of the city and the requirements of the law will permit."

Mr. Gould yesterday declined to discuss the letter. He said he had received and read it and would dictate a reply to it within a day or two, as soon as he could find time.

With regard to the rumor that a scheme of transfers was to be arranged between the elevated railroad and the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, President Vreeland said he knew nothing about it. General Manager Fransioli of the elevated declared himself equally in the dark.

REFORMATORIES CRITICISED.

Recorder Goff's Emphatic Remarks in Sending a Young Man to the Penitentiary.

Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, expressed himself emphatically on the subject of sending prisoners to the Elmira Reformatory, when passing sentence on Ernst Corser, twenty-three years old, of 268 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months. The prisoner was arrested on complaint of Herbert J. Corser, Jr., his brother, who accused him of stealing $43 from his bureau. The defendant said he had gone into his brother's room after a pair of cuffs and found the money lying on the bureau.

"Ordinarily I would send you to the Elmira Reformatory," said the Recorder, "but I have always hesitated to send young men there for the reason that it frequently happens that they are detained for a longer term than a court would think of fixing in the sentence.

"I am in thorough accord with Gov. Black in his recent message to the Legislature upon that subject recommending legislation which would permit a court to definitely fix the term of imprisonment in the reformatory. Under the present system the authorities in the reformatory may detain a prisoner for the maximum term of imprisonment. It may follow that from some petty breach of discipline or some slight infraction of the rules a prisoner may lose his merit marks and consequently be detained, and this may result from the report of a warden or watchman, or some other petty official, upon whose shoulders no public responsibilities rest."

AN ARSON ARREST PROMISED.

The District Attorney Says He Has Much Important Evidence.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that an important arrest would soon be made in connection with the cases of the big gang of alleged firebugs of two years ago. Mr. Gardiner, Fire Marshal Mitchel, and representatives of several large insurance companies were in consultation yesterday in the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Gardiner said after this consultation: "We have in our possession evidence which will produce sensational developments when the arrests are made. I intend to push the firebug cases to a termination, and to stop this business of arson."

PENUCHLE AND ORTHODOXY.

Member of a Jewish Congregation Who Was Expelled for Playing Cards Sues for Damages.

There is scandal and trouble in the congregation Wreberec, in East Broadway, one of the most strictly orthodox Jewish organizations in the city, over an alleged case of the playing of penuchle on the Sabbath day by Isaac Rabinowitz, a dealer in general merchandise at 204 Cherry Street.

The congregation is not only a religious organization, but a kind of mutual insurance and aid society. Members who die in good standing are buried, and their widows are pensioned, and care and help are given in case of sickness or injury. Membership is, therefore, valuable, especially as the cash assets in bank amount to several thousand dollars. Isaac Greenblatt, who has a shoemaker's shop at 63 Attorney Street, is the President.

Mr. Rabinowitz became a member of the congregation several months ago. Public and private life is regulated by the synagogue with fidelity to the Book of Leviticus as strict as modern conditions permit. There are seventy special congregational rules to which every applicant for membership must promise obedience. One of these is that attendance upon the services shall be regular unless some excuse satisfactory to the authorities is given.

Three weeks ago Mr. Rabinowitz was absent from the regular Sabbath meeting of the congregation and sent word that he was sick. Immediately after the conclusion of the service a committee was started out to pick up his trail. He was not found at his home. The committee reported, however, that he was found at a neighboring saloon playing penuchle and making royal marriages, fours, and sequences so fast that the place was filled with the dust of the chalk he was using to keep count. The committee had never seen such penuchle played anywhere. It lingered, fascinated, until the play was ended abruptly by the discovery that Rabinowitz, according to the committee, had acquired every dollar there was in sight.

Having noted this fact, the committee reported to the Governing Committee and that body promptly and decisively cut off the delinquent from the congregation. All the money he had paid in for dues was put in a bag as unclean and carefully left at his house. A proclamation reciting the alleged sins of Rabinowitz was written out in Hebrew and sent to each member of the congregation.

Rabinowitz has begun suit against the congregation for $2,000 damages. He denies that he is a gambler, as the Governing Committee charges, and says his expulsion is the work of a faction which has always been opposed to him. Furthermore, he asserts that there is nothing in the seventy special rules or the general laws under which orthodox Jews are governed against playing penuchle, and certainly nothing requiring a man to lose money on it if he can win.

Louis A. Jaffer of 320 Broadway is counsel for Rabinowitz, and has served the papers. Mr. Greenblatt said last night that the matter had been referred to the congregation's lawyer.

NEARLY 800 PER CENT. DUTY.

Importers Protest Against Customs Rating of Cartridge Bagging.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., have a protest now under consideration of the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers, which is the first of its kind that has come up under the new Tariff act. In objecting to the assessment of $2.50 per pound specific duty on an importation of cartridge bagging the importers say that such a duty is equivalent to 783½ per cent. ad valorem.

Cartridge bagging is made of silk, and the Appraiser at this port classified it as "a manufacture of silk in the gum ecru, a woven fabric." Gwalter & Co. imported three pieces, each 234 yards long, and the local customs authorities, finding that the merchandise weighed more than 1 1-3 ounces per square yard and less than 8 ounces per square yard, assessed at $2.50 per pound under Paragraph 387 of the new Tariff Act. The importers appealed to the General Appraisers, claiming that the goods were dutiable only at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of silk not specially provided for." A sample of the bagging was filed, with Gwalter & Co.'s protest, and it does not present the appearance of high-priced material. The Board of Classification heard testimony on this question, and will render a decision within a few weeks.

AGAINST THE FIREMEN.

Mr. Scannell Declares He Will Try to Break Up Their Protective Order.

While trying a fireman on the charge of intoxication, Commissioner Scannell yesterday declared himself opposed to the Firemen's Mutual Protective Association, and said he would do his best to break it up, as it was a political organization. No man belonging to the organization would be promoted, he declared, as long as he was Commissioner. He also said that the order was injurious alike to the men and to the interests of the public.

The fireman on trial had several of his comrades testify that he was not intoxicated, although both his foreman and Captain maintained that he was. The Commissioner asked one of the firemen if he were a member of the association, and the fireman replied that he was. The fireman on trial was fined the limit—ten days' pay.

Want Chief Bonner Retained.

The Board of Fire Underwriters, at its meeting yesterday in the rooms at 32 Nassau Street, adopted a resolution putting on record its unanimous opinion regarding the value and efficiency of Fire Chief Bonner, and urging the necessity of retaining him as the Chief of the Fire Department. The preamble is to the effect that to make any change in that office would be to deprive the city of its most efficient expert, and to possibly subject it to a sweeping conflagration, causing enormous destruction of property. Copies of the preamble and resolutions were sent to the Mayor and to Fire Commissioner Scannell.

CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR CO.

New Brunswick Stockholders Secure Control of Its Affairs.

A strong fight for control of the affairs of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company developed at the annual meeting, held yesterday in the Warren Street offices. Since Ralph W. Booth, the founder of the company died, about ten years ago, the fortunes of the company, which practically manufactures all the fruit jars used in the country, have declined, and the one-hundred-dollar shares, then held at $200, are now quoted at $50. For the first time since the company was organized no dividend has been declared for the current year.

The company has a large plant at New Brunswick, N. J., and employs in all about 600 hands. Until yesterday's election altered the aspect, the New York stockholders have been in control. Frank P. Wisner was President for several years, and for the last two years C. B. Buckley, a lawyer of this city, was President. They held the proxies of the Booth heirs and, the New Brunswick stockholders declared, mismanaged the business. Suit brought by the company against Mr. Wisner has been pending in the Supreme Court for some time. The rapid decrease in the value of their holdings convinced the heirs that a change of management might be beneficial, and resulted yesterday in the election of the New Brunswick ticket.

The new Board of Trustees is composed of five New Brunswick men and two New Yorkers. The outgoing President, who was a candidate for re-election, was supported by 1,672 of the 4,301 shares of stock voted. The Trustees elected are W. G. Low, Lewis T. Howell, Henry R. Baldwin, H. McMurtrie, Oliver M. Palmer, P. Hampton Wyckoff, and R. W. Booth. Mr. Palmer was made President.

Killed Himself in a Hotel.

Henry W. Mudge of Glen Cove, L. I., killed himself about 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Continental Hotel by shooting himself in the head. It is supposed that he was suffering from the effects of drink. He registered at the hotel on Tuesday night. Before retiring he wrote several letters, which he mailed. When he shot himself a chambermaid ran to his room. Mudge lay on the floor. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Mudge died. In the afternoon J. J. Luyster, Under Sheriff of Queens County, and a brother-in-law of Mudge, called at the Coroners' office and identified the body. He said that Mudge's domestic life had been a happy one, and that he knew of no reason for the suicide, unless it was that of general depression following a spree. He believed that his financial condition was comfortable and that he was perfectly honest. The dead man was forty years old. He was a son of William Mudge, and his family was an old and well-known one in Glen Cove. A widow and one child survive him.

ROYAL
The Absolutely Pure
Baking Powder

THE DEPARTMENT BUDGETS

Mayor Van Wyck Enlivens the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Meeting.

HE ATTACKS THE NEW CHARTER

Its Framers Sharply Criticised—Too Many Offices Provided For, He Says—Grand Concourse Item Dropped.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment continued yesterday afternoon the consideration of the department budgets. The budget for the Police Department was on the calendar, but no one responded when it was called. The estimate for the Department of Sewers was read and referred to the Controller. It is as follows:

Borough of Manhattan	$338,800
Borough of Brooklyn	334,000
Borough of Bronx	162,790
Borough of Queens	86,200
Borough of Richmond	26,500
Total	$948,290

The estimate is not an increase over last year.

The Department of Highways asked for the following appropriations:

For Manhattan	$1,354,586
For Bronx	1,116,280
For Brooklyn	478,131
For Queens	264,914
For Richmond	135,184
Total	$3,348,095

In this total was included $600,000 for work on the Grand Concourse. When the item was reached the Mayor said that the Grand Concourse would not be built during his administration. "Has the city incurred any contract obligations to continue this work?" he asked Commissioner Keating.

"No; but $25,000 has already been spent in surveys," Mr. Keating replied.

"Well," rejoined Mayor Van Wyck, "I fancy you won't finish the Concourse this year."

The item was stricken out. The bill for the building of a Grand Concourse was passed by the Legislature at the time when Henry D. Purroy, ex-County Clerk, was the Tammany leader of the annexed district. It was then said that the bill was introduced and passed at his behest. It was also said that the building of the Concourse would aid him politically. Since then Mr. Purroy has left Tammany Hall, and during the Mayoralty campaign he and his friends supported Seth Low.

When the item of department officers was being considered the Mayor said to Highways Commissioner Keating: "What's the reason for all these offices? Why can't you run your department from your central headquarters? What is the use, for instance, of having an engineer in every borough?"

"The charter makes it necessary to have separate offices."

"Well, there's so much nonsense in that volume that good lawyers don't know just what it means. The fellows that made it didn't know themselves just what they wanted. They said they wanted one big city, but they seem to have made five cities. They were the kind of people who believe that everything as it exists is wrong and must be changed to be right.

"I don't think there is any need of having all those offices. We want right now to let the heads of the departments know how we feel about such matters. We can go ahead this year without creating all these offices, and next year, if we find that we have got to have them, we can put them in the budget."

Controller Coler agreed with the Mayor, and said that consolidation was going to cost 40 per cent. more than did the administration of the old municipalities, if all such items were allowed.

"We want to keep the taxes down," then added Mayor Van Wyck. "The people already have about all they own taken away in taxes."

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements presented the department estimate. It is as follows:

Contingencies	$20,000
Expense of erecting street line monuments	4,200
General expenses	18,050
Salary account	457,455
Total	$494,705

The salary account estimate by boroughs is:

Manhattan	$82,160	Queens	$44,840
Brooklyn	39,440	Richmond	40,940
Bronx	240,275		

The Mayor objected to some of the items, and Mr. Holahan tried to explain why they were necessary expenditures. He said that the charter put on his department the responsibility of preparing a complete map for the greater city and furnishing plans for any improvement. "The city can adopt no better plan to keep it from bankruptcy than to lay out the city streets," said Commissioner Holahan. "The lack of accurate survey maps is keeping back many private improvements. The preparation of these maps would increase the assessable valuation in the northern part of the city alone at least $100,000,000. If the city wants to keep away from the limit of indebtedness, it can do so by facilitating these improvements."

The Mayor could not believe that the Cities of New York and Brooklyn were without accurate maps, and Louis R. Risse, Chief Engineer for the old Annexed District Board of Improvements, undertook an explanation. He said that north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street the city was virtually unsurveyed.

"Your Honor will see how necessary—" started in Commissioner Holahan in an effort to supplement the information.

"Don't call me 'your Honor,'" objected the Mayor. "Call me Mr. Mayor."

Mr. Holahan continued with his argument, and another engineer, who was present, said that only 8 out of the 150 square miles in Queens County had been mapped out by streets.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said that the present maps were based on surveys made in 1807. Corporation Counsel Whalen said the maps for the making of which Commissioner Holahan wanted the appropriation were a necessity, as the city would be taking a risk in making any expensive public improvement before the street lines were absolutely fixed. The budget was then referred to the Controller.

To Clean Brooklyn Streets.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn of Brooklyn has prepared his budget for the current year for submission to Commissioner McCartney. He asks for $800,000, including a deficiency of $26,527.97 from last year. The amount granted last year was $610,000, of which $230,000 was for the removal of ashes. There was a balance from the year before of $41,303.87. The cash received during the year was $2,791.33. The department ran short of money in September, 1897, and $30,681.41 was transferred from other accounts. In December the department again ran short, and it became necessary to transfer $24,058.98. The total for the year was $708,835.59.

TO APPEAL FOR CLIFFORD.

Lawyer Peshall Says He Will Abolish State Executions.

Charles J. Peshall, the Jersey City lawyer who for two years prevented the execution of Edward Hallinger, the negro who killed his wife, yesterday announced that he had taken up the case of Edward Clifford, who killed William G. Wattson. He not only said that he would save Clifford's life, but would abolish capital punishment in the State, and also wipe out the Court of Chancery of New Jersey.

Mr. Peshall declined to say how he would proceed in any of these matters, but it is presumed that in the Clifford case he will follow the same tactics he pursued in the Hallinger case, which was to apply to a United States Court for a writ of error. When it was denied he took an appeal, which acted as a stay until the appeal was dismissed, and then went before another United States Court and repeated the process. The third application failed, and his client was executed.

Stern Bros

Thursday

Annual Sale of
Misses' & Children's
High-class
Cotton Dresses

of Scotch Ginghams and Dimities, handsomely trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.85 $2.75 $3.50

Infants' Dresses

of Ginghams and Lawns, sizes 1 to 4 years, 59c 98c $1.48

West 23d St.

A PLACE FOR COL. TRENHOLM.

Head of North American Trust Company—W. S. Johnston Succeeds Him in American Surety.

Col. William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company, was yesterday succeeded by Walter S. Johnston, a Trustee of the company, who is receiver of the Marine Bank. It is possible that Mr. Johnston may not retain the office long. While the Trustees of the American Surety Company were transacting this and other business, Col. Trenholm was elected to the Presidency of the North American Trust Company, whose offices are in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway.

Other officers elected for the American Surety Company were: Vice Presidents—Henry D. Lyman, David B. Sickels, and R. A. C. Smith; Secretary—William E. Keyes; Treasurer—David B. Sickels; Assistant Secretaries—W. S. Mackellar, G. M. Sweeney, and W. A. Brandt; Solicitor—Henry C. Willcox; Assistant Solicitor—Jarvis W. Mason; Attorneys—Samuel S. Perry and Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer; Executive Committee—William A. Wheelock, Henry H. Cook, Thomas F. Ryan, James A. Hayden, Marcellus Hartley, John C. Bullitt, John J. McCook, Elihu Root, and W. B. Kendall. Mr. Ryan is a new committeeman. Mr. Kendall succeeds Mr. Johnston. The Committee on Accounts consists of R. A. C. Smith, J. J. McCook, and C. H. Ludington. Mr. Smith is new as a Vice President, and Treasurer Sickels succeeds Heth Lorton.

The report of the company for 1897 showed resources $5,529,646.07, against $5,122,803.76 in 1896, and liabilities $5,201,995.50 against $5,122,803.76. In 1897 claims of $833,937.62 were settled, of which $254,085.70 was on account of 2,500 defaulters, 7 of whom, belonging to banks and railroads, required an aggregate settlement of $100,000.

The North American Trust Company issued a statement last evening, which, after speaking of the election of Col. Trenholm to the Presidency and praising his ability, said, in part:

Samuel M. Jarvis, who has heretofore been President of the North American Trust Company, resigns from that position in favor of Col. Trenholm, and will hereafter devote himself more especially to the international business of the company. He and Roland R. Conklin will be the Vice Presidents. Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson recently accepted the appointment of General Western Counsel of this Trust Company, and has also been elected one of its Directors.

The North American Trust Company was organized about two years ago, with a capital of $1,000,000, fully paid in. Since organization, although it has pursued a very conservative policy, the undivided profits to-day amount to $293,511.15. It will henceforth be much more active than heretofore, extending its business widely, both in this country and in Europe.

Officers of the company added that Mr. Jarvis's relations with it remained not only unchanged but still more strongly cemented both as an officer and a stockholder.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.—After letters of administration had been granted to Jacob J. Brush upon the estate of his deceased brother, Joseph C. Brush, who in his petition had stated that deceased "left no widow," they were revoked by the Surrogate, in May last, on the petition of Jennie Brush, who claimed to be the decedent's widow. She asserted that she was married to the deceased in October, 1876. It was claimed on the part of the administrator that the intestate was an unmarried man, and had lived exclusively at No. 82 Morton Street; that for thirty years before his death he had slept in his apartments there, and was believed by the members of the household to be a bachelor. Jacob Brush's appeal from the decree of the Surrogate's Court was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It was contended on the part of the appellant that the evidence adduced on the trial wholly failed to establish a valid express contract of marriage between the deceased and the respondent; that, although no form, rite, or ceremony is essential in this State to the validity of a marriage, it does not follow that any cohabitation, with whatever motives begun, may, by the false acknowledgment of the marital relations, kept for a time, grow into a lawful state of matrimony. To raise a presumption of the fact of marriage, from that of cohabitation, it was urged that the latter must be matrimonial. For the respondent it was argued that though no witness to the contract of marriage between the couple was produced, the marriage was conclusively proved by long and continued cohabitation of the parties, their acknowledgment of each other as "husband and wife," their declarations before witnesses that they were married, their conduct toward each other, their reputation as husband and wife among relatives, friends, and neighbors, and their reception as husband and wife among relatives, which, when taken together, proved the existence of a legal and binding marriage, which fully complied with the statutes of this State. Decision was reserved.

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FAMILY SETTLEMENT.—In an action by Henry W. T. Steinway to have declared void a clause of the will of C. F. Theodore Steinway, as suspending the ownership of 4,000 shares of stock of Steinway & Sons, valued at $1,000,000, for more than two lives, judgment was secured that this trust clause was invalid. The defendants, Charles H. Steinway and others, set up in their answer that the plaintiff by his various acts and conduct induced the executors to administer the estate according to the requirements of the will, and accepted its benefits; that he agreed in writing that the estate should be closed up as the will directed, which was done, and all the assets were distributed; and that by a writing under seal, for a consideration expressed and received, he released the executors from all claims, and induced other beneficiaries to subscribe for an increase of the capital stock, as owners under the will. The Court held, on the trial, that the acts of the plaintiff, thus set forth did not amount to an estoppel, and the trustees were directed to pay back $130,000, erroneously distributed. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, and directed the complaint to be dismissed, holding, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that it was unnecessary to pass upon the question of the validity of the trust, as the plaintiff, by reason of his acts, had no standing in a court of equity to maintain the action.

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TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLIC OR NARCOTIC HABITS.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, when an action was brought against it by Bruno Richter and others, administrators, to recover upon a policy on the life of Jacob Fletcher, set up a breach of warranty by the insured, in that he had untruthfully stated in his application for the insurance that he had never been treated for alcoholic or narcotic habits. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, held, in an appeal by the insurance company from an order directing the service by it of a verified bill of particulars, that it should not be required by the court to state in the bill of particulars the place or places where the insured had been treated for such habits, or the names of the physicians or other persons by whom treatment was given. The Court held that the company might, however, properly be required to state the time or times when the insured had been thus treated. Justice Williams dissented.

Sale of Furs.

Persian Muffs, $9.50.
Alaska Seal Muffs, $12.50.
Electric Seal Capes, $14.50, $18.50, $24.50,
formerly $22.00 to $45.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CIVIL ENGINEERS MEET

The American Society Begins Its Forty-fifth Annual Session and Elects Officers.

A. FTELEY CHOSEN PRESIDENT

The Society Awards Two Prizes for Papers Submitted—Objects of Interest Inspected, and the Day Closes with a Dance.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers was begun yesterday morning in the new house of the society, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. Benjamin M. Harrod of New Orleans, the President, opened the meeting with a short address of welcome to the members.

The report of the Board of Direction was read, stating the membership of the society to be 2,079, of whom 1,604 are nonresident. The number of titles in the library is 21,921. The permanent loan on the new home is estimated at not more than $90,000.

It was announced that the Norman Medal for the year ending July, 1897, had been awarded to Julius Baier, an associate member, for his paper on "Wind Pressures in the St. Louis Tornado, with Special Reference to the Necessity of Wind Bracing for High Buildings," and that the Thomas Fitch Rowland Prize had been awarded to Arthur L. Adams for a paper on "The Astoria City Water Works." No award of the Collingwood prize for juniors was made.

James Owen moved that a special committee be appointed under the rules of the society to examine into the question of paints used for structural work in engineering, and report to the society for discussion. Mr. Owen said there was a dearth of information on the subject of paints, and that action by the society would have an effect like that of its inquiry some years ago into the cements, which resulted in establishing a basis. The motion prevailed, although it met with opposition.

On motion of H. G. Prout, it was decided to appoint a special committee to consider the subject of rail joints for standard steam railroads, and report to the society for discussion.

Joseph M. Knap moved that the practice of designating in publications of the society the hours of the day from 1 to 24 o'clock be discontinued. He said the practice had accomplished nothing. No railroads followed it except one in Canada. A protracted discussion followed. Mr. Knap's motion, after being amended so as to refer the subject to the Board of Direction was finally defeated.

W. W. Crehore, after stating that the Department of Public Parks of New York "recently employed a firm of architects hitherto unidentified with bridge construction to prepare plans and specifications for the Lenox Avenue Bridge to be erected at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue over the Harlem River," offered a resolution that "the American Society of Civil Engineers hereby record its disapprobation of said recent action of the Department of Public Parks and protest against the selection by public officials of a person or persons outside the engineering profession to design and prepare plans for a distinctly engineering work of such importance and magnitude as the bridge mentioned."

Mr. Crehore said that had the conditions in this case been reversed there would have arisen a howl from all the architectural societies in the country. The motion was tabled without discussion.

G. H. Thomson, in view of the absence of legal protection against unscrupulous persons who may advertise themselves as civil engineers, tried by motion to have the society go on record as "favoring judicious legal restrictions against the unauthorized use of the term." Mr. Thomson's motion was tabled.

The result of the annual election was announced as follows: President—Alphonse Fteley, New York; Vice Presidents—E. P. North, New York, and Frederick P. Stearns, Boston; Treasurer—John Thomson, New York; Directors—S. L. F. Deyo, New York; John Kennedy, Montreal; Henry Manley, Boston; C. C. Schneider, Pencoyd, Penn.; J. J. McVean, Grand Rapids, and George Y. Wisner, Detroit.

The installation of the new President was followed by luncheon, and then the members of the society divided themselves into three excursion parties. The first of these visited the Jerome Park Reservoir, the second inspected the Bowling Green Building, and the third went to Columbia University and looked over the new buildings, notably the library building.

An assembly was held at the society house at 9 o'clock in the evening, or at 21 o'clock according to the society's method of notation. At 22 o'clock there was dancing, and supper was served later. The house was decorated with plants and flowers.

To-day will be devoted to an excursion by steamer to points of interest in and about New York Harbor. The steamer Valley Girl will leave the pier at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street at 10:30 o'clock this morning. This evening at 20:30 o'clock (8:30) Russell Sturges will address the society on the "New Relations Between Engineering and Architecture." After the lecture there will be a "smoker."

Among the prominent members from out of town who registered yesterday were G. H. Benzenberg, Milwaukee; W. M. Black, Washington; A. Bonzano, Philadelphia; Robert Cartwright, Rochester; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore; Francis Collingwood, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. T. Fanning, Minneapolis; Desmond Fitzgerald, Boston; John R. Freeman, Providence; E. Sherman Gould, Yonkers; Samuel M. Gray, Providence; B. M. Harrod, New Orleans; Thomas Hoesch, Washington; James L. Lusk, West Point; J. J. McVean, Grand Rapids; M. R. Sherrerd, Newark; F. P. Stearns and George F. Swain, Boston; John C. Trautwine, Jr., and George S. Webster, Philadelphia; D. J. Whittemore, Milwaukee, and George Y. Wisner, Detroit.

Mrs. Nack Taken to Auburn.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for manslaughter, as the accomplice of Martin Thorn, who murdered William Guldensuppe, was taken to Auburn Prison yesterday. Prior to leaving the Queens County Jail she drew up a will bequeathing all her possessions to her mother in Germany, and in case of the latter's death, to two sisters, also living in Germany.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Nack arrived in Auburn at 2:53. She was hustled into a carriage and driven to the entrance of the woman's prison. A large crowd was at the depot and prison gate to see her.

Those of you who, afraid of being considered too English, didn't turn up your trousers, now have to "turn themdown."

As usual, we are ready with just the right thing at the right time—trousers with $2 clipped off the price.

Many a suit that's done good service is beginning to look unserviceable.

Just as ready there—suits at $15, that were $19 and $20.

Walking-coat suits; single and double-breasted sack suits.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RATCLIFFE'S SHORT FREEDOM.

The Convicted Actor Is Released Under Bail and Immediately Rearrested for Perjury.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who has been confined in the Tombs pending the carrying out the six months' sentence imposed on him for assaulting his wife, was released yesterday afternoon on an order from Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, and on presentation of a bail bond for $2,500, signed by John J. Wheeler, a cattle dealer, of 740 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

As soon as he stepped out of the prison door he was rearrested by Policeman English of the Special Sessions Court on a warrant issued on a charge of perjury. He was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station. He will be arraigned this morning.

Mr. Wheeler said that he did not know the prisoner, but that he had gone on his bond to please Mr. Towns. He also said he was willing to go on a second bail bond for the perjury charge if necessary.

District Attorney Gardiner appeared before Justice Dickey and objected to the granting of the application for bail on the ground that Ratcliffe was not in court at the time, and also that the qualification of the surety ought to be passed upon by a Judge in the district where the prisoner was convicted. Mr. Gardiner was indignant when Justice Dickey overruled these objections.

"In the days of the Tweed régime," he said to a reporter, "adroit counsel secured stays and orders of all descriptions from all over the State, and in the new code of civil and criminal procedure the Legislature tried to remedy that defect in the law."

Methodist Book Concern's Plant.

The Methodist Book Concern is considering a number of sites, upon one of which it is proposed to erect a manufacturing plant, and Mount Vernon and Atlantic Highlands are being considered with a view to a possible location. At the office of the concern it was stated yesterday that no location has been positively agreed upon, and none would be until the meeting of the Book Committee in February.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE — CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. — 58th and 3d Av. — NANCE O'NEIL & McKEE RANKIN, ARTHUR & JENNIE DUNN, LEW DOCKSTADER'S animated Song Sheet, Pete Baker, Storm Dancers, Evans & Vidocq; oth's. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S — High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. — Agnes Proctor & Chas. Kent, Comedy; Bessie Bonehill, Comedienne; Wm. H. Windom and Blackstone Quartet; LIVING PICTURES; Animated Song Sheet; 40 other stars.

DALY'S — THEATRE, Broadway & 30th. Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. Every Evening, this week only, Shakespeare's Mirthful Comedy, Merry Wives of Windsor. MISS ADA REHAN as Mistress Ford. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY. Next Tuesday, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT. Miss Rehan...as...Viola

BROADWAY THEATRE. — Broadway Theatre Opera Company in De Koven & Smith's THE HIGHWAYMAN. "Artistically diverting and comic."—World. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 23.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

AMERICAN — 42d St., 8th Av. Tel., 3147 38th. Castle Sq. Opera Co. In Sir Julius Benedict's romantic Irish opera, TO-NIGHT LILY OF KILLARNEY. Mats., 2. Wed., 25c.; Sat., 25c., 50c. Evgs., 8:15. ENTIRE Lower floor, 75c.; 1st bal., 50c.; 2d bal., (opera chairs and elevators,) 25c. In preparation, "MIGNON" in English. Sunday Eve. 2d American Pop. with Punnie Hall.

LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:15 ....LAST 3 NIGHTS.... Matinées Thursday & Saturday. The Princess AND The Butterfly. NEXT MON.—"The Tree of Knowledge."

KNICKERBOCKER. — B'way, corner 38th St. JULIA MARLOWE — COUNTESS VALESKA. Eves., 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Next Week—Last of Miss Marlowe's engagement.

KOSTER & BIAL'S — Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat. 6TH WEEK. CHARMION, The Sensation, AND 15 OTHER STAR ACTS.

HOYT'S THEATRE. — 24th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:30; Sat. Mat. 2:15. The Comedy, A NEW YORKER, with Mr. Robert Hilliard and strong cast.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. MR. CHARLES COGHLAN — In his Romantic Play, — THE ROYAL BOX. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. Jennie Yeamans in tights. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

5TH AV. THEATRE. — BROADWAY & 28TH ST. Last week of JAS. A. HERNE, SHORE ACRES. Next Week—FANNY DAVENPORT.

EMPIRE THEATRE. — B'way & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. — The Conquerors. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

MANHATTAN — Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Edward E. Rice's Production. THE BALLET GIRL. 50th perf. of The Ballet Girl Jan. 29. Souvenirs.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. MAUDE ADAMS — Matinées Wed. and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

BIJOU, — B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:15. — Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE ONLY LAUGHING SUCCESS IN TOWN. MAY IRWIN — IN SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

A Caustic Review of a Notable Book

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA. In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2. FRI. EVG., JAN. 21., "Die Meistersinger." Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, K